Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
GRAND Milk

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,342—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1901.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st Aug.
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Laughorne	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8005	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* ORIENTAL	8384	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Laughorne	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5257	T. Leigh	12th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	8381	J. F. Jephson	19th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	C. Bellan	4,212	1st October 1901.
* CLEOPATRA		4,224	1st November 1901
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MORAVIA		3,503	in January 1902
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in February, 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 633-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,160	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Billaffer	4,766	25th Sept. 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 20th August, 1901.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1902.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK and SON have just ISSUED the SEPTEMBER NUMBER of their "Oriental Travellers' Gazette" containing full details of SAILING DATES for the Coming Season and Fares by all Lines.

A Copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13 Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—84, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.

[Branch Offices—CAPE TOWN, South Africa. DURBAN, Field Street, S. A.

PASSAGE SEASON 1901.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs sent out from same, forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAIL WAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 6th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695, tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 5th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwader, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 4th September.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th September.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 4th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st August, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
NATAL	4,088	Henin	24th Oct., 1901.
SALAZIE	4,255	Oubert	21st Nov. 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Oubert, to sail on or about 13th September, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,

67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing. Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.

PASSENGERS by any boat met and assisted on arrival, and their baggage landed, cleared, and stored or forwarded.

IMPORTED GOODS cleared through the Custom House and delivered in Bombay or forwarded Up-country.

INSURANCES of every nature effected and every species of Agency business undertaken.

LOANS on personal security negotiated.

Represented in London and Liverpool by Messrs. STAVELEY and Co., and in New York by Messrs. BALDWIN BROTHERS.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	30	15
With Single Temple	50	24	10
With Cure	50	24	10
Folders or Pince-Nez	60	25	15

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilleto" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Moullet's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all chemists.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

A REQUEST.

WHILE thanking our Patrons for past favours, we beg to draw attention to the fact that we have no interest or responsibility in the concern of Messrs. MADON SONS & Co., now located next our Premises, and we should be extremely grateful if our Patrons will kindly take the trouble to note our firm's proper title, "M. T. MADON & Co., 24, Abdool Rehman Street," Corner Shop, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

We beg to inform our kind Patrons that ours has been the only firm doing business of Chemists and Druggists at Abdool Rehman Street, or near the Crawford Market, connected with the name of Madon, and our shop has been conducted at its present situation for the last 10 years.

We also hasten to make public the fact that we were never been in the employee of the Original Madon's Pharmacy, as some interested persons would lead the public to believe, and that there never was any firm known as "the Madon's Pharmacy."

MOST RELIABLE HOUSE FOR MEDICINES.

M. T. MADON & Co.,

Dispensing Chemists and Druggists, Dealers in all Goods connected with Medicine and Pharmacy. Our Stock is always fresh and complete in every detail, and in compounding Prescriptions we use only the purest drugs. We guarantee purity of Materials used.

Up-country Orders are promptly executed.

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CHEMISTS,
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Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—

OF A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

PRIZES.		Rs.
1 Prize		1,000
1 Do.		500
1 Do.		250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each		250
2 Do. " 100 "		200
2 Do. " 75 "		150
4 Do. " 50 "		200
10 Do. " 25 "		250
100 Do. " 10 "		1,000
200 Do. " 5 "		1,000
200 Do. " 1 "		200
523 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE" In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW INCREASED BUSINESS AND LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,

WHICH NOW EXCEED

RS. 1,70,00,000.

and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE, since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES, UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY, LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES, IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PORT WINES

SHIPPED DIRECT BY THE CELEBRATED FIRM SANDEMAN & CO.

	Special Cash Rates. Qts.	Pts.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—Treacher & Co.'s well-known "Invalids' Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. A very superior Dessert Wine of fine bouquet and character ... per dozen	Rs. a. 34 0	Rs. a 18 0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; a wholesome, nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottled ...	25 0	13 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity Wine of moderate price ...	19 0	...
WHITE PORT or Vino Bianco ...	23 0	...
" " Stone's Black Capsule ...	40 0	...
" " Green Capsule ...	30 0	...

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON.

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.

PLAGUE OFFICERS' EXPERIENCES:—

"I am glad to inform you that really it is a charm in high and slow fever." "No sooner was the first dose given than the patient was found free from attack." "Hardly 4 or 5 cases required more than 6 doses. "Marvellous it is in lowering the high temperature." "It makes the body cool within half an hour restoring the patient to his ordinary mood of mind." PER BOTTLE Rs. 1.

170, SHAIK MEMON St., } F. S. MADON & CO. {BOMBAY.

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THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

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McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

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BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIER'S
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
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GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
CHAMPAGNE, HOOK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E. & F. CAN OBS
LO. SICARD, BERTON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

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A NEAT AND COMPACT

OFFERS THE GREATEST FIELD, POWER AND TELESCOPIC VISION IN THE COMPASS OF A SMALL GLASS.

Perfect Construction, High Power, Large Field.

THE FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.

Acute Definition, Portability Light.

For its size is Unequalled for Military, Naval and Sporting Purposes.

"JUMELLE 'FLAMMARION' CONSTRUITE SOUS LE PATRONAGE DE L'ILLUSTRE ASTRONOME."

Many British and Native Regiments now use the "FLAMMARION."

A SPECIMEN GLASS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

"Flammarion" Field Glass, Cash Rs. 32, Credit Rs. 35.
"Flammarion" Opera Glass " " 20 " " 22.

Special quotations for large numbers to Regiments. Above prices include Military brown leather case with belt, slings and shoulderstraps for Field Glasses, and Morocco leather cases for Opera Glasses.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	26 15	54 14	41 1	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 [illegible]	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 [illegible]	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 [illegible]	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
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43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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NOTICE.
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Poona ...	A. 18 47	Victoria T. Bombay A.	23 6

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Tickets for the journey and meals must be purchased at Victoria Terminus the day previous to departure.

For fares and all other particulars see the Notice exhibited at Stations, or application can be made to the Station Master, Victoria Terminus.

W. H. NICHOLSON,
for Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 29th August, 1901.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.
SUIT No. 226-7356 OF 1899.

LA SOCIETE GENERALE MERCANTILE of PARIS, MERCHANTS, carrying on business (Interalia) in Bombay, at 55, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
PERSIRA JOSEPH BRAIZE, proprietor of the Bombay Typewriting Company, Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by decree made herein, dated 25th January, 1901, the defendant was ordered to pay to the plaintiffs Rs. 25,000 for debt and costs of the Suit wherein and further simple interest at 6 per cent. per annum from date of decree until payment, and whereas by Warrant of Attachment of moveable property, dated 30th March, 1901, properly consisting of Type-writers with Accessories thereto, &c., was attached and towards satisfaction of the said decree. Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of moveable property issued herein, dated 25th August, 1901, the Sheriff of Bombay will, through Messrs. MACKILLOP JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION the said attached property on SATURDAY, the 14th September, 1901, and following days, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, at No. 17-19 Hornby Road, within the Fort.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale. The property will be on view 3 days before the date of sale.

For further particulars apply to the said Auctioneers.—Dated this 30th day of August, 1901.

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Sheriff of Bombay.

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(Owing, however, to the heavy rainfall in the Konkan during the Monsoon, it will be difficult to obtain men from that part of the country between 1st June and 30th September), NASIRABAD for Rajputs, Jats, Gujars, Rajputana and Central India mussalmanlas, and sikhs.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the Recruiting Staff Officers at the places above mentioned:—

1. Name of person or firm offering employment.
2. Nature of and place at which employment is offered.
3. Proposed pay and perks for which employment is offered.
4. Whether rail fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
5. Whether return rail fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
6. Class of men required e.g. Rajput, Jat, Dekhani Maratha, Central India or Rajputana Muhammadan, etc.
7. Any special inducement offered in addition to the above, or special conditions required.

J. A. BARLOW, Brigadier-General,
Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
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SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Non-Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th September, 1901, for the supply of:—

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R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th August, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
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Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th August, 1901.

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CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

Cures Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blotched or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, from whatever cause arising.
Is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. Removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered terribly from eruptions in my arms and legs for over nine years. I also had a bruised shin bone, but nothing which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but did me any good for more than a few days. Blood Mixture while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's first bottle with thankfulness, which I did, and on taking the perfect cure. I felt relief. I therefore continued and I am Excellent medicine, and it effected a pain since—This was more than a year ago ever I was pleased to say I have not felt the least

"Moreover, fact, I am in as good health at were laid up with life.

Mr. [illegible] told two friends of mine who they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' with Rheumatism of my case, and tailors by trade, work again. They are too highly praised to say this medicine cannot be

"May 18, 1899."

Mr George Price, writes:—"I feel there Margaret-on-Thames, linca in praise of Clarke's should write you a few been suffering these last Blood Mixture. I have and Blotches, which past few years with Eczema occupation, and I can have invented me following my scores of pounds in any safely say I have spent A little while ago, how sorts of other medicines, friend of mine, who baker, I was advised by a Mixture to try a bottle, her, I was advised by a I am a new man and advised to my great relief to go on with my having at the present time well. In fact, I cannot say what one you like You are at liberty to make it too much praise, of this testimonial for the benefit may be suffering from the same complaint.

"December 29, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles, 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, viz.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless Imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled Vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" shown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £675,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai,
Rangoon.	Penang.	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia.	Hankow,
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,
Deli (Sumatra).	Hongkong,	Kobe.
Taiping.	Foochow	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayenguni.
Messrs. SOHROBJEE SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
R. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Gaekwad Baroda Sawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 18 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1901.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	"	12,00,000
Uncalled Capital.....	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 3 Months	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARIS BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL AHLERS, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR CATHORNE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., Managers.
WM. WALTER

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	D.OILO.	SAIGON.
DOMINIONS.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance between Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest allowed on any sum exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for [illegible] for such time periods as [illegible] months at 4 per cent per annum and application. [illegible] terms which may be ascertained on

Credits granted on approved [illegible] Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, Europe, India, Australia, China and the principal commercial places in America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
67, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic, Digestive and Efficacious

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions) QUALITIES. REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balances does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Bundles payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and advances in connection with the latter reclaimed Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.
ORIENT CLUB.

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on MONDAY, the 2nd September, 1901, at 6-0 P.M.

D. LINDSAY,
JEHANGIR D. FRAMJEE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 12th August, 1901.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1901 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling, Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Prohosters and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 14th day of August, 1901.

JAMES MACDONALD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Loans of Rupees THIRTY LAKHS Four per cent. Debentures guaranteed by Government under Sec. 80 of the Act, repayable in 60 years.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 32-33 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, assented to by the Governor-General of India, the Board of Trustees for the Improvements of the City of Bombay hereby invite tenders for Rupees 20 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in 60 years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further loan during the current financial year.

The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act and in the Bonds is in the form of a declaration that in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 32 and 34 including interest on the Reserve Fund invested in acting stocks and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures the Accountant-General of Bombay or other officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

These Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be negotiable in Bombay in the same manner as Bank Notes, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in Bombay at the Bank of Bombay or by such other Agents as the Trustees may appoint.

Two per cent of the amount tendered to be deposited on application and a further 5 per cent. on allotment and the balance on or before the 30th September, 1901. Advice from date of actual payment of the full amount allotted.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made and from deposits to be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up as above stated.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, not later than 10 o'clock A.M. on the 16th September 1901 and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the terms offered too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateable to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, 16th August, 1901.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
HORNBY ROAD.
Having a Surplus Stock of TABLE LINEN, CUSHIONS, TABLE COVERS, &c., will, during August, dispose of same at prices considerably below cost.

A NEW BICYCLE FOR SEVEN RS.
SOUNDS INCREDIBLE, DOESN'T IT?
But our STOVE ENAMEL has such a charming effect.
If you want that CYCLE of yours to look like NEW, bring it here.
The result will astonish yourself and your friends.
The JOB we can't do is the Job impossible; and we have never found it yet. Best work is our speciality.
OUR EXPERTS TESTIMONIALS.
Rev. Dr. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D. D.—He is a trained mechanic, and seems to have a competent knowledge of the mechanism of the Bicycle.
T. J. STRANGMAN, Chief Presidency Magistrate.—He seems to have done his work satisfactorily.
C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS,
HEAD OFFICE: WARLI, CLEVELAND HILL, TELEPHONE No. 980.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
TRADE THERAPION MARK.
This successful and highly popular remedy, so employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Hardie, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, is unrivalled for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, Affections of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, diarrhœa, and all disorders of the bowels, in colitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found unfailingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where others will take immediate its boast powerless.
THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, ulcerous sores, and all symptoms of constitutional syptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the direful sexual consequences arising from early error, excess, reckless indulgence or infection, &c. This powerful and surprising cure is in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.
THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should see that the particular remedy he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Loan Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.
R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Superintendence.

	Rs.
Horses broken to single-fits, 12, and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Wales Charged extra.	
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syes per measem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Vetnal opinion as to Soundness	7½

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc., supplied.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Healer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and sores of all kinds it has never failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

2 per cent. Consols	£94 7-16	unchanged
4 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-2	,,
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£89 1-2	,,
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£94 1-2	,,
Bar Silver in London	26 15-16	,,
,, New York	58 5-8	,,
Exchange on London at Paris	25·21	,,
,, New York	4 86 5-8	—1-8
Discount, Bank of England	3 per cent.	unchanged
,, Short London Bills	2 1-4	—1-8
,, Indian Bank Bills	3 ,,	—1-8

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Surats nil. Imports 3,000. Spot 5 plus 2-32. Arrivals closed strong.

Liverpool Futures—

Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Nov-Dec.	Feb-Mar.	May-June
4·27	4·21	4·31	4·27	4·27
×8	+ 8	+ 6	+ 6	+ 6

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	10,000 bales.
Do. last year	nil
Exports to Great Britain	4,000 bales.
Do. to Continent	nil
Mid-Uplands	8 5-8 + 1-8
Futures, month of Sept.	7·93 +21
Do. do. Dec	8·04 +21

Rapeseed Brown 40, Aug-Sep. Hamburg, Business tone quiet but steady.

Linseed, 51 1-2, April May, Havre, Antwerp Dunkirk, Sellers tone quiet.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, shows the following results :—

Total Bullion	£30,400 000	Inc. £ 360,000
Public Deposits	£ 9,200,000	Dec. £400,000
Other do.	£22 000,000	Dec. £300,000
Other Securities	£25,000,000	Dec. £1100,000
Notes and Gold	£27,500,000	In. £ 400,000

The Bank reserve is 53 per cent. of the liabilities.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24th hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 28th August :—

Cotton	1,714	bales.
Wheat	2,414	cwts.
Linseed	1,010	,,
Rapeseed	5,005	,,
Gingellyseed	12	,,
Poppyseed	701	,,
Groundnuts	nil	,,
Castorseed	1,400	,,
Rice	992	,,
Myrabollams	nil	,,

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, Aug. 30.

We have had a very uneventful week in business circles generally in Bombay. Both the export and import trade seem more or less at a standstill, and the only active markets have been those of Government Paper and Freight, large transactions being reported in each, principally of a speculative character. The reports of the growing crops continue satisfactory, but more rain is required in the Wheat growing districts of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab and also in Guzarat. Sufficient rain has fallen in the Berar, Khandeish, and Central Provinces and the slight break reported in some parts of these districts is beneficial to the crops. The violent fluctuations reported during the week from New York and Liverpool created very little excitement in the local cotton market. The rise in the governing markets caused sellers to firm up prices here about Rs. 5 to Rs. 3 per candy for ready cotton, but the advance was not followed keenly by buyers, and business was restricted. In the Sutta market also prices were raised about Rs. 3, but there were many sellers anxious to secure profits on earlier purchases, and few transactions were reported. The decline in the home markets caused a quieter feeling here, and sales all round during the week have been smaller than the amounts lately reported in Bombay. Seeds have been very quiet, and few transactions have taken place in any description, either for ready or new crops delivery next year. Freights have declined since last mail. We report of 1st ult. This week's advices from Bombay all ports, but some large lines have been reported for December to February at 15s. down to 14s. 6d. and for March to May at 15s., the principal buyers being native shippers. It is generally reported in the market that upwards of sixty thousand tons of freight have been engaged during the past few weeks for January to May shipment, at from 16s. 6d. down to 15s. and 14s. 6d. and a large part of these engagements is said to be of a speculative nature. Exchange has not shown many fluctuations since last mail. The decline in discounts in the London market caused some banks to lower their buying rate to 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months sight bills, but even at this figure the volume of bills offered for sale was on a small scale. Throughout the week 4d. was the rate available for Bank Demand near delivery, but the Banks are not anxious sellers at the rate for September Oct. her delivery, owing to the very diminutive proportions of the export trade of Bombay in view for these months, and they only sell on outside orders. In Calcutta, however, a fair amount of bills are said to be making, and this alone causes a firm tone in the market. Government Paper was quiet in the early part of the week at the decline which took place on Friday last, and which was largely due to operations of option dealers. At the close on Tuesday evening a sudden jump of 3-8ths took place on report of a large line of paper having been purchased at 96 13-16, after the rate had remained unchanged for three days at 96 3-4. The Bazaar were busily engaged during the week arranging for the finance of the large surplus for to-day's settlement. The better prospects in India generally, caused by the good rainfall throughout the country during the current monsoon, have greatly improved the position of Rupee Paper. But the lead taken by the Bombay Bazaar in the rise which has lately taken place has caused inevitably large collection of the floating stock in the hands of local speculators, and this has been considerably added to since last settlement by the big proportion of the new loan issued this month, taken by Bombay. Until the week holders are weeded out, and the stock comes into the hands of those capable of holding for a renewed rise, the fluctuations we have lately witnessed will probably revive. This morning the rate again declined for to-day's settlement to 96, 11-16th, owing to the balance of the surplus still remaining to be financed, and bids have been made during the day at a difference of 1-8. to 5-32. higher for settlement of the 30th September. Money remains easy and both Presidency Banks have left the rate unchanged at 4 per cent. per annum, which was fixed on the 22nd instant.

"Exchange" has remained fairly steady, with little business passing. The T. T. rate has remained at 1s. 3 21-32d. for ready or any delivery within six months, while demand has been available all the week in one or two quarters at 4s. 6d. Easier discount in the London market induced some of the Banks to come out as buyers at 1s. 4 1-8d. early in the week but as the rate was only quoted for a mail or two we do not consider that the total purchases exceeded £25,000 mercantile paper for near delivery is almost an unknown quantity at the moment. To-day none of the Banks will buy under 1s. 4 5-32d. We quote at the close for ready delivery

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 31-32d.
Dc. Demand	1s. 3 31-32 to 1s. 4 1-8.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 5 32d.
Do ,, France	109 3-4
30 days' sight, Hongkong	114
Do. Shanghai	125
Do. Japan	140

The Mail of 16th August has brought silver £190,000 and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs. 10·39
Bombay ,,	5·23
Madras ,,	3·50—10 lakhs

The Mail of 23 August, due in Bombay about the 6th instant, brings silver to Bombay £100,000 and gold £30,000 and the following Council bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs 13·20 lakhs,
Bombay ,,	5·40
Madras ,,	6·00—25·30 lakhs.

The mail of 30th August, due in Bombay about the 13th September, brings silver to Bombay worth £70,000 and gold £30,000 and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	14·10
Bombay ,,	,,	3·40
Madras ,,	,,	2·50
		20·10 lakhs.

MONEY.

The Bank of Bombay statement made up to the 24th instant shows an increase in the trade demand of 10·40 lakhs. Other deposits declined 5·18 lakhs. Credits on securities showed a decrease of ·25 lakhs. Loans on securities an increase of 13·50 lakhs and Bills discounted a decrease of 7·87 lakhs. The Banks investments had increased ·25 lakhs, Public Deposits declined 39·32 lakhs, and the weekly cash balance was down 49·28 lakhs. The Bank of Bengal weekly statement made up to the 28th instant shows an increase in trade demand of 1·20 lakhs. The cash at head office increased by 11 lakhs, and at the branch offices decrease by 12·50 lakhs. Government balances were up 1·20 lakhs and Banks securities up 2·50 lakhs. The rate of interest in both Banks remained unchanged at 4 per cent. The local money market is quiet but steady, and several of the banks refuse to take short deposits for two months at 3 per cent. and for three months at 3 1-2 per cent., but the rates can still be obtained in some quarters.

BULLION.

A moderate business has been done in silver this week. The market is quite steady and a larger quantity of silver is again required for up-country. We hear of no important transactions in gold, the demand for which is still limited.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper market has experienced a good deal of excitement with varying fluctuations during the latter part of the week. On Monday the rate ruled about 96-12 to 96-11 for the early settlement. On Tuesday the market opened at 96-12 and late in the afternoon upon the report of large buddees and purchases by the banks the rate advanced to 97-2. Wednesday it remained quiet about 97-2 to 97-0. Thursday the market was closed for a Bank holiday. To-day being settlement day, and a large surplus remaining to be financed the rate declined to 96-10 and with slight fluctuations during the day closes at 96-11. Very large transactions have taken place and the surplus was finally arranged by budlees and loans. The forward settlement for 30th September, which had opened at 1-8 below to-day's settlement gradually advanced and closes to-day at 1-8 higher than for cash.

SHARE MARKET.

The share market is steady with few fluctuations and limited transactions. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at 1,250, while Commercials are quiet at 53. Press shares are steady and some business is reported in Harvey and Sabhapatty shares at 495 to 505, Mofussils at 442 1-2, Indians at 152 1-2, while Berar and Volkarts are steady at 570 and 1,080. In miscellaneous companies Tramways have changed hands at 795, Kemps at 332, Port Canonings at 475, while Bombay Ice shares are quiet at 47. Bombay-Burmah shares are steady at 6,650 X D. and new issues at 1,730 X D. Alcocks are in demand at 225 and Phillips at 16. Ahmedabad Prantej shares are quiet at 605 X D, while Tapti Valleys have changed hands at 400. In mill shares Kohinoors have been placed at 300, Swadeshis at 670, Centrals at 1,625, Davids at 240, and Currimbhoy at 580. Colaba Land shares after touching 455, have declined to 440. Petits have declined to 1,940 and business passing in them is very limited. Monarjee and Sholapur Mill shares are in demand at 1,400 and 1,820, respectively.

METALS.

There is a better feeling all round in this market. Sales of about 50 bundles copper are reported on a basis of about £77 Bombay Harbour and 100 bundles yellow metal ready and the same quantity forward at £61 and £61-5 B. H. In iron corrugated sheets are advancing in response to home prices, but dealers are not buying freely. In steel sheets and hoops a fair business is reported. It is expected that a good demand will shortly arise from Guzerat and Kathiawar.

COAL.

The tone of this market remains quiet with the following sales reported during the week :—3,000 tons Dishugur, September-October, at Rs. 14-10 net terms and a small line of Subpore, October shipment, at Rs. 14-4. For next year 1,000 tons Singareni at Rs. 13-12 January to June.

PIECE GOODS.

The market is practically the same as last reported and prices with a few exceptions are unchanged from last week. This steadiness appears to be the effect of the recent rise in cotton and the consequent firmness in prices at home. Small lines in white Nainsooks and Jaccoonets are reported to have been done by one or two firms, but the unfavourable reports about American crops have not yet stimulated buyers to operate and forward business still continues to be dull. With the exception of one or two favourite qualities in white Nainsooks and Grey Shirtings every class of piece goods remains neglected. However the coconanut holidays are now over and a fair demand is expected from up-country.

LOCAL YARNS.

The position is unchanged. Buyers are still unable to make purchases for delivery, September October, as the Mills have sold freely for those months and are not keen to enter into further engagements, and for later delivery buyers will not operate at present. Transactions reported are therefore on a small scale. On the whole the tone of the market is steady but business is restricted.

FREIGHT.

Rates have declined during the week both for ready and forward shipment. The enquiry from shippers for early engagements is very limited, but some large lines have been booked for next year. The 'Mount Oswald' now loading has filled up for Hamburg at 14s. Early in the week the Austrian Lloyds sold a line at 16s. for December and are now asking 17s. for that month. There is a report that open ports have been booked at 14s. September-October by dealers. The lines are holding off at the rates now current for forward shipment. The Rubattino is quoting 15s. seeds and 16s. cotton October, and 1s. a month more for November-December. The Hansa and Anchor Lines are quoting 15s. October. A considerable line was booked on Tuesday for March-April shipment, 15s. early engagements, but some large lines have been reported for December to February at 15s. down to 14s. 6d. and for March to May at 15s., the principal buyers being native shippers. It is generally reported in the market that upwards of sixty thousand tons of freight have been engaged during the past few weeks for January to May shipment, at from 16s. 6d. down to 15s. and 14s. 6d. and a large part of these engagements is said to be of a speculative nature. Exchange has not shown many fluctuations since last mail. The decline in discounts in the London market caused some banks to lower their buying rate to 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months sight bills, but even at this figure the volume of bills offered for sale was on a small scale. Throughout the week 4d. was the rate available for Bank Demand near delivery, but the Banks are not anxious sellers at the rate for September Oct. her delivery, owing to the very diminutive proportions of the export trade of Bombay in view for these months, and they only sell on outside orders. In Calcutta, however, a fair amount of bills are said to be making, and this alone causes a firm tone in the market. Government Paper was quiet in the early part of the week at the decline which took place on Friday last, and which was largely due to operations of option dealers. At the close on Tuesday evening a sudden jump of 3-8ths took place on report of a large line of paper having been purchased at 96 13-16, after the rate had remained unchanged for three days at 96 3-4. The Bazaar were busily engaged during the week arranging for the finance of the large surplus for to-day's settlement. The better prospects in India generally, caused by the good rainfall throughout the country during the current monsoon, have greatly improved the position of Rupee Paper. But the lead taken by the Bombay Bazaar in the rise which has lately taken place has caused inevitably large collection of the floating stock in the hands of local speculators, and this has been considerably added to since last settlement by the big proportion of the new loan issued this month, taken by Bombay. Until the week holders are weeded out, and the stock comes into the hands of those capable of holding for a renewed rise, the fluctuations we have lately witnessed will probably revive. This morning the rate again declined for to-day's settlement to 96, 11-16th, owing to the balance of the surplus still remaining to be financed, and bids have been made during the day at a difference of 1-8. to 5-32. higher for settlement of the 30th September. Money remains easy and both Presidency Banks have left the rate unchanged at 4 per cent. per annum, which was fixed on the 22nd instant.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 45m., Sun sets, 6h, 15m. High water, 0-3a. Low water, 5-32m., 6-4a.
H. E. Lord Northcote's departure for Poona, Victoria Terminus, 2 p.m.
Akbar Manufacturing Company, Carnac Bridge, 2 p.m.
Funeral Grand Lodge in memory of Captain C. D. Wise, Freemasons' Hall, Esplanade, 6-45 p.m.
Wilson College Literary Society, lecture on "Liberalism" by Professor J. N. Fraser, 6 p.m.
B. V. A. Club, third Moasoon Cinderella.

CRICKET.

Presidency vs. Parsees.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 0-27m., 0-49a. Low water, 6-12m., 6-41a.
Beni-Israel Benevolent Society, annual meeting, Khadar, 4-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL AND COMMON JURYMEN.—Special and Common Jurors summoned for the ensuing Sessions should attend at the High Court on Monday next, the 2nd September, 1901, at 10 o'clock a.m.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, attended by twenty followers, carrying one gun, arrived in Bombay on Thursday from Poona, and has been putting up in a bungalow at Chowpatty.

THREE YEARS AFTER.—Before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Sitaram Gantlmon, an ex-peon in the Bombay Customs, was charged by Superintendent Ingram with theft as a public servant of currency notes of the value of Rs. 2,000 belonging to the Customs. It was alleged that accused while in the employ of the Customs establishment at the Prince's Dock, three years ago, stole a bundle of forty currency notes for Rs. 50 each. At that time inquiries were made, but as no clue to the stolen money could be obtained, the accused, against whom there was a strong suspicion, was allowed to go. He was, however, discharged from the service, and proceeded to his native country, Malwan, where he lived for some considerable time. He subsequently returned to Bombay and was recently employed at the S. Xavier's College as a peon. A few days ago the Bombay Police received certain information, and Inspector Walton, after making inquiries, arrested him on Thursday.—Shrinavis as Narayan, a clerk in the Prince's Dock Customs House, said that on the 3rd November 1898 he went to the Town Customs House to draw the monthly pay for the Dock Customs establishment. The accused having proceeded him met him there. Witness received from the Shroff a sum of Rs. 8,000, which he put in a bag and gave it to the accused. They counted the money and proceeded to the Bank of Bombay. The witness left the bag in charge of the accused and went to another counter to get some change. Having returned in about three minutes, witness in company of accused drove to the Dock Customs House. Here the accused took the bag on being checked by a clerk were found short by two thousand rupee. A bundle of forty notes for Rs. 50 each was missing. The witness asked accused to accompany him to the Bank of Bombay to make inquiries, but he refused to do so. Witness alone then made inquires and reported the loss to the Assistant Collector, who informed the police. Witness had to refund the whole amount to Government.—The accused on being questioned by the Magistrate, admitted the truth of the complaint. He said the witness had placed the bag on the table, when the bundle of forty notes fell out. He (accused) picked it up and put it in a cupboard in the office. Three or four days after, when he went to the office, he took the bundle from the cupboard and carried it home in his umbrella. A month after his wife took the money to their native country, Malwan. Two of the notes having become rotten on account of their being buried underground, were burnt while the remaining money was given to a merchant named Bahaji.—The case was remanded to the 10th instant to enable the police to proceed to Malwan to recover the money.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

AZIM MUNGOO, a Mahomedan, was, on Thursday night, standing in front of an eating-house, kept by an Arab, in Ripon Road, Madanpoora, when he was attacked by one Tazamull Imambux, a Mahomedan weaver, who stabbed him with a clasp knife, inflicting wounds on the left arm, below the left nipple and in the stomach. The man immediately fell insensible on the ground bleeding profusely from the wounds. A crowd of people assembled on the scene, the police were informed, and the assailant was taken into custody with the knife stained with blood in his possession. The injured man was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that the wound below the left nipple had penetrated the lung on that side. As his condition was dangerous, it was thought advisable to have his dying deposition recorded. Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, was accordingly summoned and took down the statement of the wounded man. Enquiries show that about three months ago Azim married by "nicka" a woman whom Tazamull had discarded while they were both living in the same chawl as Aggripada and consequently ill-feeling existed between them. About a month ago, Tazamull left that locality and went to reside in the Improvement Trust Chawls off Mogland Road. On the 27th instant, Azim went there to see a friend, but instead of going in to the room he went into the room occupied by Tazamull. Some altercation ensued between them, when Tazamull warned Azim not to confront him again. On Tuesday evening Azim went out into the Ripon Road, armed with a bamboo stick and while passing the eating-house in which Tazamull was, challenged him to come out. When the latter did so, Azim hit him a blow on the head with the stick and also dealt another blow which Tazamull warded off and taking out a hunting knife, stabbed him as above described. Tazamull was yesterday charged by Superintendent Nolan, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, with attempted murder. The magistrate after recording some evidence remanded the case in view of the dangerous condition in which the complainant is now lying in the Hospital.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Starling presides at the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence on Monday next, and which is apparently a light session. There are in all five cases, implicating four Mahomedans and two Hindus, committed for trial by Mr. P. H. Dastur and two by Mr. Dracup, while in one case the accused has been held to bail by order of the High Court. There is one case of murder; one of an attempt to commit murder and suicide; one of exposing a newly-born child and culpable homicide not amounting to murder; one of Kidnapping and one of counterfeiting the King's coin. The following is a summary of the calendar :—

1. Ramzan Madarbux and Sakina, (woman,) committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur on the 1st instatn No. 1 for counterfeiting the King's coin and No. 2 for abetment thereof.

2. Nabi, (woman,) committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, on the 13th instant, for exposing a newly-bor child with intent to wholly abandon it, and for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

3. Jan Mahmed Haji Gasum, held to bail by order of the High Court on the 16th instant for kidnapping.

4. Gayadin Rajoobirdayal, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, on the 22nd instant, for murder, up appear to me to point to the advantage of adopting the German plan of maintaining in connection with each of our sea-going fleets a cruiser squadron analogous to the cavalry division of an army, under its separate commander, but always, of course, to the control of the Admiral in supreme command. In addition there must be swift scouts attached, after the manner of divisional or corps cavalry, to the main fleet, but the absolute essential is to bank a thorough peace-footing must be inserted. Ships hastily mobilised for an emergency cannot attain to the proper measure of efficiency, and the strain on the officers, more especially on the engineers, is unbearable. It is probable that not a single engineer in the mobilised ships had had a night's rest from start to finish. They may be able to stick it for a fortnight's war game; they would certainly collapse under the strain of the "real thing."

As to the action of our cruisers on the outside of the Island, pronounced a kind of naval Balaclava, I can only say that it appeared to me that Admiral Wilson deliberately risked them for the purpose of engaging the attention of the enemy's rear while he executed his decisive movement. The old and slow battleships was bound to fight them, or they would have plugged her out of action. The battle of the Yalu has already shown that cruisers can attack effete battleships with success, and our cruisers may well have thought it worth while to throw away the cruisers for the sake of crippling the enemy's weaker division of similar craft and harassing the rear of his battlelines. Whether the scouting on either side was thoroughly satisfactory, it is impossible to say. Admiral Noel appears to have found considerable difficulty in locating us at any rate. This much is certain, however, that nothing has yet taken the place of actual signal-communication by the fast cruisers. "Wireless" was useful up to a point, but messages were being continually picked up by the enemy, while pigeons developed the unhappy knack of choosing the yacht-mast of a hostile battleship as a convenient perch. To conclude these remarks on the cruiser lessons of the minic war, I think it may fairly be said that the protection of our floating trade will always depend, not on convoy, but on the ability of our fast cruisers to overtake, fight and beat the enemy corsaires at the entrance to the narrow seas. Swift armoured cruisers for this purpose, protected and auxiliaders for scouting, will be the desideratum.

In regard to battleships there is not a great deal to be said. In the final action speed played a decisive part, and even more decisive, I am inclined to think, was the homogeneity of Admiral Wilson's fleet. Nothing like our efficiency in gunnery could be attained by Admiral Noel's command, and the smaller need for studying the idiosyncrasies of individual ships in his squadron made Admiral Wilson's task a far simpler one than that of his adversary. It is, indeed, difficult to think of a plan whereby an Admiral could make the best of, say, the Revenge, Sanspareil, and Dreadnought in the same formation. Wherefore we may take comfort from the fact that the wise policy of our Admiralty has adopted a type common to essentially the whole of our new battle fleet in classes.

As regards the use of destroyers and torpedo craft proper there is little to be said. Our own were employed in snapping up scoundrels, and, from time to time, fighting petty actions of their own. Admiral Noel made no attempt to use, which was somewhat surprising, seeing that we ran for a week night with our leftflank exposed to attack within a comparatively short distance of his ports. It can only be presumed that it is held hopeless for destroyers to attack battleships at sea. By declaring the Channel Islands and the Scilles impregnable the Admiralty deliberately ruled out what might have been a most instructive lesson; no doubt because it impossible to attempt to learn everything at the same time. Had not Sir. Mary's Sound been officially declared impregnable we could hardly have lain there with impunity after war was declared, as regards "coal strategy," the Admiralty can hardly be said to have learnt much from "X" fleet, whatever may have been the case in regard to "B." Had we been anxious, however, to avoid action, and had the manœuvres lasted a day or two longer, "B" would have infallibly been able to bring us to action by throwing himself across our path to our coaling-base.

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The undersigned would draw special attention of those suffering from CHRONIC ASTHMA, EPILEPSY, ELEPHANTIASIS, LENCODERMA, ANÆMIA, PARALYSIS, RHEUMATISM (with contraction of Joints) SYPHILIS etc. to note that these complaints have been cured by his Special Treatment, thus their incurableness must now be recognized as a thing of the past. For ordinary Complaints viz. LIVER, PAINS, FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTRY (chronic), etc. the un-licensed in his Pamphlet affords full instructions for the use of his simple A. B. C. Ointment Balsam, Syrup, and Elixir. No house should be without these famous medicines, as in times of emergency they are invaluable.
STOLBERGPATHIC TREATMENT, is the outcome and the perfection of MEDICAL SCIENCE, and labour.
NONE are such great Sufferers as those who will not apply for the Medicines and particulars to
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Specialist,
BANGALORE.

THE NATURAL and ONLY GENUINE CARLSBAD SALT, in Crystal or Powder, is prepared from the water of the famous Sprudel Spring at Carlsbad. Largely prescribed in all Diseases of the Liver and Spleen, Diabetes, Chronic Constipation, Gallstones, Gout, &c. To avoid artificial preparations, see that the wrapper bears the signature of the SOLE IMPORTERS, INGRAM and ROYLE Ltd., London. Of all Chemists and Stores.

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CALCUTTA.

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CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS AND ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.
The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building, enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.
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Goods of every description from English and other continental Markets, also from America, such as Concert Phonographs, Electric Motor Fans, &c., supplied on commission at cheapest possible rates through our special Agents. To up-country constituents goods from the above as well as Bombay Markets supplied on commission.
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Further particulars on application.
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It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.
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Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BROCK—ELLIOTT—August 8, at St Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, the Rev R Brock, vicar of Criggion, to Blanche Adelaide, daughter of the late Capt J L Elliott, 8th Hussars
CHESTER-MASTER—ARKWRIGHT—August 13 at St Mary's, Hope-under-Dinmore, Major R Chester-Master, King's Royal Rifles, eldest son of Col Chester-Master, to Geraldine Mary Rose, eldest daughter of J. H. Arkwright.
KIDDLE—RONALD-TAYLOR—August 12, at the Parish Church, Brighton, J Kiddle paymaster in-chief, Royal Navy, to Amelie Aline Bagwell, widow of the late Col N Ronald-Taylor.
POLLOCK—INGALL—August 7 at St Mary's, Chester, G C, son of Sir H Pollock, barrister-at-law, to Edith, daughter of the late General W L Ingall, C B
SLADE—YOUNG—August 8, at St Mark's Church, Enfield, M W Slade, barrister-at-Law, of the Inner Temple, and Hong Kong, to Josephine Isabella, daughter of the Rev H S Young, rector of Enfield, Berks.
STANDISH—PHIPPS—August 10, at Hilton Marsh, Capt W P Standish to Evelyn Cecilia, daughter of C N F Phipps

DEATHS.

ALLEN—August 8, at Egerton Gardens, widow of Capt M Allen R N, aged 85.
Banks—August 12, at Ash Vale, Surrey, Lieut-Col. W Banks, late 97th Regt Retired List, aged 53.
GREY—August 8, at Emperor's Gate, wife of Lieut Col F D Grey.
MAUDE—August 10, at Princes Gardens, the Lady Clementina Maude, daughter of the Earl de Montalt.

THE
CHILDREN'S
HEALTH
Requires constant watchfulness for its preservation. Fires and sickness call for prompt action, and a minute remedy at hand is worth a hundred that must be sent for.
SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS
for constipation, 12 as. per bottle.
CHEMICAL FOOD
For Weakness, Re. 1 per bottle. Dill Water, Lime Water, and every requisite for children's use.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

DIVINE SERVICE.

THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT 1.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral)—Woodward in E flat
Hymns—221, 323, 322 and 595.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—545, 26 and 370.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Tours in F.
Daily Matins at 9-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.
The Collections for the Cathedral High School.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Parish Service—Choral, Matins and Sermon.
Hymns—145, 295 and 6 3.
8-15 a.m.—Missa Cantata—(Merbecke.)
Hymns—184, 559 and 595.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—376, 154 and 225.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon, by Rev. H. Arbuthnot.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. Canon Roberts.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—31, 559 and 324.
9 p.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—168, 257 and 31.
Offertory for the poor and Church expenses.
7 a.m.—Daily Matins.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

10 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Daily Services.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
7-45 p.m.—Evensong.
The north door of the Church is left open every day till sunset for private prayer.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service.
Paraphrase—2, tune 172.
Hymns—1 189 and 163.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm 84, Welhorby 167.
Hymns—185, 181 and 97.
Anthem—"I will extol Thee."
Collection for Church expenses.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Madras Use.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
5-30 p.m.—Matins. Hymns 208 and 235.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 210, 271 and 38.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service, Preacher Rev. W. Sed.
6 p.m.—Preacher Rev. W. Sed.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hall.

(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)

9-30 a.m.—Preacher Rev. A. W. Buckley.
6 p.m.—Preacher Rev. A. W. Buckley.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
(Apollo Bunder).

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Divine Service, preaching by Pastor.
Also Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 6 p.m.
All Seats free, and strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON,

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral), Preacher, Rev. Father Tovey.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). Preacher Rev. Fr. Nicholson. Alms for Church expenses.

CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN, BANDORA.

11 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 31.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.
For dismissal under Rule 42.

326-01—R N Metabhoy—Aga Mahomed Rezak Hajee Abdul Kassim and others vs Aga Mahomed Ismail and another (objection overruled and V.

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

176-00—Bhaishanker and K—Bhai Jivanjee vs Harivallubdas Harridas—Little and Co.

Suits for hearing and final dispose.
Long Causes.

316-01—Sombjee and J—C Stanley and another vs J F Rodrigues—Dapotary and F—Part heard.
161-01—Payne G S and M—Javerbai widow and others vs Kalis Bhora and others—Thakurdas and Co.
324-01—Bhaishanker and K—Luxmon Venkoojee vs Harakchand Kapurchand—Manaukhal and M.
193-01—Manchand R—Meghraj Gungabux vs Roojee Jugjee wan—Bhaishanker and K.
149-0200-01—Wadia and G—Rutnojee Cursetjee Wadia vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Arjeshir H D and Co.
332-01—Crawford B and Co—Govind Sudhaice Bole vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson.
283-01—Payne G S and M—Pandurang Sudhajee Bole vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson.
334-01—Payne G S and M—Damodar Sudkajee Bole vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson.
335-01—Ballaram Sadkajee Bole vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson.
336-01—Payne G S and M—Gopal Sadkajee Bole vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson.
337-01—Payne G S and M—Bai Luxmibai widow vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson.
338-01—Mulla and M—Hajee Mohamed Alli Rees and another vs The Tokio Marine Insurance Co—Crawford B and Co.
282-01—Crasie L and O—The Triumdas Mills Co vs Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Vakil—Thakurdas and Co.
285-01—Crasie L and O—The Triumdas Mills Co vs Rustom K E Came—Thakurdas and Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Mount Oswald, 2,978 tons, Captain H Hughes, will sail to-day for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall, 2,238 tons, Captain J Black, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Scindia, 2,930 tons, Captain F Alton, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta 2nd August with a general cargo.

THE steamer Fonar, 1,988 tons, Captain A Cunningham, will sail to-day for Antwerp and Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mrs Bice and two children as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kois, 497 tons Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and Capt Creagh, Miss Geogan and 45 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain P J Morgan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 2nd August, with a general cargo, and 16 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naseri, 912 tons, Captain C H Barron, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mauritius, 13th August, with a cargo of sugar and 9 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain W H Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 24th July, via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr P A Cooverjee and 8 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Mikado, 2,376 tons, Captain J Y Ward, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Hull 30th July, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs Moore, and child, Mr Cherry, Mrs Smith, Mrs Hogg and three children, Miss Morris and Miss Horner.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Assyria, 993 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour on Thursday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo 101 cases opium, 43 horses, and the following passengers:—Col and Mrs E Gleanie and 2 children, Mr and Mrs de Souza, Mr E Bin Abbas, Mr Cooper, Mr Rogers, Mr Hajee Yusuf and friend, one woman, and two children, Mr and Mrs Abi Mojid and 38 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUGUST 30.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	Hill	Cruiser	
a Torpedo boat	No 100	Lt Goudr J C S Hughes, R N	
a Do	No 102	Lt Goudr W R G Petre, R N	
a Do	No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N	
Investigator		Comdr T H Heming, R N	
Lawrence			R I M Surveying Ship
Clive			Indian Marine
Nanowry			Indian Marine
Mayo		R W Gordon	Indian Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
Plassey		Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats		

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Hardinge		Baugh			Indian Marine
Uclans	3383	Allen			M M & Co
Tientsin	955	Cooke			P & O Co
Ki Bachte	4091	Pein			M & Co
Mogua	772	Williams			M M & Co
Assyria	993	Skinner			M M & Co
Arabia	4167	Parfit			M & Co
Nadir	2041	Morgan			T M & Co
Naseri	912	Barron			B & P S N Co
Scindia	2930	Alton			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
A	Mikado	2376	Ward	Karachi		P M & Co
E	Mount Oswald	2978	Hughes	Hamburg	31-8	W & AG & Co
H	H M S Magdala		Hewett	R N		Turret Ship
H	transport			Bombay		Hospital Hulk
L	Clyde	2198	Repairing			Sassjee Tajbhoy
M	Courland	982	Ahmed			Shopd & Co
N	Palitana	1934	Macnachian	Zanzibar	2-9	M M & Co
P	Fonar	1988	Cunningham	Liverpool	7-9	T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	533	Ahamed	Bhownagar	31-8	Shpd & Co
Iniravati	511	N Mosomed	Karachi	31-8	Shpd & Co
Ponani	52	Ahamed	Vizianagram	31-8	shpd & Co
Mahanadi	347	Mohmed	Repairing		S.pd & Co
Sarangi	517	Ahmed			Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
6	Bengal	2251	Valentine	China		I P & O Co
9	Worsley Hall	2238	Black	Karachi	3-8	K N & Co
12	Persia	4145	Nesbit	Aden	31-8	P & O Co
15	Ville de Paris	2128	Rankel	Dunkirk	5-9	K N & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Assyria S	Skinner	Bussrh, Aug 16
	Mikado S	Ward	Hull, July 30
30	Arabia S	Parfit	Aden, Aug 22
	Sadje S	Morgan	Calcutta, Aug 2
	Naseri S	Barron	Mauritius, Aug 13
	Khandalla S	Hill	Calcutta, July 28

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Kola S	Tice	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Mount Oswald, Hughes, for Hamburg.
" Worsley Hall, Black, for Karachi.
" Fonar, Cunningham, for Antwerp and Liverpool.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Tientsin for China.
" Mikado for Hull via Karachi.
" Naseri for Persian Gulf.
" Scindia for Calcutta, & C.
" Assyria for Persian Gulf.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUGUST 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Fonar s—45 bales wool, Sheriff Nathoobhoy.

FOR LONDON.
Arabia s—10,000 cwt bonemeal, Rahimtoola Kaderbhoy; 50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 600 cwt buffalo horns Hassam Alloo Ahamed; 4,000 cwt myrsoban, Hadji Brothers; 15 bales hemp, 1,001 cwt myrabollams, Canjee Purbot.

FOR ANTWERP.
Fonar s—110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 2000 cwts mowrassad Canjee Purbat.

FOR HAVRE.
Ville de Paris s—2300 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Ville de Paris s—2,001 cwt poppy seed, David Sassoon and Co; 2,003 cwt rapeseed, 350 cwt linseed and 1,000 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 4,001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 24th August, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 24th Aug 1901— G I P R system	1,41,062	2,98,813	3,493	4,43,368
I M R do	44,899	80,803	4,222	1,32,924
Total	1,85,961	3,79,616	7,715	5,76,291
Actuals for corresponding week ending 25th Aug 1900— G I P R system	1,40,831	2,10,053	10,742	3,70,626
I M R do	42,772	57,305	7,793	1,07,871
Total	1,92,603	2,67,426	18,478	4,78,507
Increase or (G I P R Decrease (I M R	+8,769 +2,127	+33,760 +26,440	−7,249 −3,514	+ 72,742 + 25,053

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 17th August 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Horse).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	81,000	1,05,000	4,000	1,92,000
Or per mile of Railway	180	228	8	416
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	5,25,000	7,75,000	21,000	13,21,000
Total for 7 weeks	6,06,000	8,80,000	25,000	15,16,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	77,015	1,50,511	893	2,28,419
Per mile of Rly. do.	167	326	2	495
Total to corresponding date do.	6,18,890	14,05,129	11,920	21,25,939

Decrease for the week Rs. 36,419
Decrease to date " 6,00,939

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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HARMONIUMS,
ORGANS.
See our stock before making a selection.
S. ROSE & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1901.

PROGRESS IN RHODESIA.

RHODESIA took its share in the operations of the War, but thanks to the energy, resource and timely activity of the settlers and the Administration, the country was spared the trouble of a hostile invasion. Although many Rhodesians were occupied in preparation for the defence of the territory and many others joined the forces operating in various parts of the theatre of war, industry and progress were not altogether suspended in the country administered by the British South Africa Company. The course of events in the Chartered Company's territory during the last two years is interestingly told in the official reports just issued. Matters relating to the War naturally occupy a considerable portion of the record, but in the bulky volume there is a great amount of information which should strengthen the faith of the Company's shareholders in the resources of Rhodesia and the possibilities before the country. Among the services rendered by the Rhodesian troops during the present trouble in South Africa was the very conspicuous achievement of the force under Colonel Plumer in the relief of Mafeking. When the War broke out the Rhodesian Regiment, commanded by Baden-Powell, was raised for the defence of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. When Baden-Powell was cooped up in Mafeking the command of the Northern Wing of the force devolved upon Colonel Plumer who was at Tuli with 450 men. He was entirely cut off from the South, and being without guns and much necessary equipment he became absolutely dependent upon the Chartered Company for artillery, ammunition, supplies and money for the pay of the Imperial troops under his command. The Southern Rhodesia Volunteers and British South Africa police, who had rapidly put an end to the Boer plans for the invasion of Rhodesia, joined the other bodies under Plumer's command and together they succeeded in clearing the Boers out of the Protectorate. The advance of Sir Frederick Carrington's force from Beira through Rhodesia, in the equipment and transport of which the Company did excellent service, enabled Colonel Plumer to rely upon the whole available fighting strength of the country for the final operations, which resulted in his joining hands with Mahon and terminating the siege of Mafeking. Thereafter the Company were able to be of further assistance to the Imperial authorities in introducing the much needed supplies for the immediate succour of the garrison and inhabitants of the relieved town.

The same promptitude and resource, which enabled the company's officials to help the Imperial Government in the speedy organization of the Rhodesian Field Force, under General Garrington, prevented a suspension of industry in Matabeleland that would have been disastrous to the mining community. In the early part of last year, communications with Cape Colony having then been cut off for some months, supplies of food and other requisites began to fail at the mines. To prevent a stoppage of work, which would have thrown numbers of Europeans out of employment to be maintained by public funds, the Administration imported supplies through Beira sufficient to enable work to be continued for six months. This was done at a loss of £5 per ton to the Company owing to the high rates prevailing for transport; but Mr. Milton, the senior administrator, observes that this loss is insignificant compared with the expenditure which would have been necessary to maintain a large number of unemployed. Moreover, he says, the effect upon the native mind of the continuance of work, as if affairs were normal, cannot be overestimated. Turning to those portions of the report which indicate the extent of real progress made in spite of the difficulties of the time, it is seen that the Legislative Council which came into existence in 1899 was very active in its first session. Twenty-two Ordinances were passed, the most important being a Customs Ordinance and a Land Ordinance. By the Customs Regulation, duties, based on the Cape tariff, are imposed mainly on articles of luxury. The Land Ordinance defines the conditions on which the Company have made grants of land and also explains what is meant by bona fide and beneficial occupation, a term which has been used in qualification of many land grants. Laws have also been passed providing for the adoption of the jury system in the trial of criminal cases, for the preservation of game, and the regulation of banking. Grants have been passed for educational purposes and a serious effort is being made to meet the needs of the children of the settlers, both British and Dutch in the matter of schooling. The account of the finances of the territory shows that in 1898-99 the revenue was £269,000 and the expenditure £762,000. In 1899-1900 the revenue amounted to £325,000, an increase over the previous year, but more than £55,000 below the estimates. This deficiency is attributed to the war. An effect of the unsettled state of the country on that account was a heavy decline in the receipts from sales of land. For the same reason the revenue from customs duties during the first eight months of their operation was much less than was anticipated. The expenditure amounted to £694,099, the excess over receipts being £369,000 which as in former years the Company have to meet by advances. For the current year the revenue is estimated at £426,800. Judging from a welcome increase in customs receipts during the last few months, indicating the settling down of South Africa after the long period of turmoil, there are hopes that the present estimates of Rhodesian finance will be more than fulfilled. The expenditure for the year has been limited by the Legislative Council to £494,317, a sum considerably less than has been necessary in previous years.

The finances of the country will be further improved if proposals for the reduction of the Company's military establishment are accepted. The Chartered Company's troops have cost a million and a quarter sterling during the last four years, but Mr. Milton thinks that the changed condition of affairs in South Africa now only require the Company to provide a force for district police work. This, he says, can be maintained at a cost of £100,000 per annum or much less than a third of the recent average annual expenditure on military requirements. Licences and stamp duties, customs and the native hut tax are now the principal sources of revenue, the rest of the Administrative income being derived from the posts and telegraphs, land sales and rents. The hut tax is estimated to produce £73,000 this year and in the first six months £65,700 have been recovered. When this impost became due in July 1899 a section of the Matabels threatened to give trouble, but ultimately they were overawed and the tax was paid. The total of the collection was larger than in any preceding year. The difficulty of persuading the native to work and especially to enter the mines, suggests to Sir A. Lawley the need for enhancing the hut tax as an incentive to labour. Partly with the latter view and also with a moral object, the Administration has decided to give legal sanction to the native custom of "Lobola," or dowry system under which a bride has a certain marketable value. In making this custom legal the Rhodesian Administration are following Natal and are in agreement with those most intimately acquainted with the native and his easy going disposition. The mines in the country during last year produced 54,981 ounces of gold representing a value of £199,307. Prospecting for coal is going on and the known coal deposits in the Wankie district are shortly expected to be utilised for the railway fuel supply. The development of agriculture was impeded by the war but the area under cultivation is increasing and arrangements have been made to supply cattle to farmers on easy terms. The cessation of the war will enable the railway extension towards the Zambesi, Gwelo, Salisbury and the Gwanda gold fields to progress at a much more rapid rate than has been possible during the last year; and the completion of these main lines, it is stated, will materially lessen the cost of living in the country. Interest is of course at present centred in the development of Southern Rhodesia, but the reports received include interesting accounts of the physical features of North Eastern and North Western Rhodesia and the relations of the British Officials with the tribes in those regions. With King Lewanika whose capital is at Lealui on the Zambesi, a treaty was last year concluded by Mr. Coryndon, the administrator of North Western Rhodesia or Barotseland, a concession being then obtained which is a modification of the Lochner concession of 1891. In this territory copper has been discovered and a large supply of rubber is obtainable. In North Eastern Rhodesia subsidiary companies are engaged in the work of pioneer traders. In the southern portion of the territory the North Charterland Exploration Co., who hold the land and mineral rights over ten thousand square miles are beginning to develop the minerals and are at present occupied in proving a gold bearing reef on the southern extremity of their border.

THE BOERS AND PRIVATEERING.

THE so-called friends of the new conquered colonies, if they only knew it, are by their ill advice, the worst enemies they have. Instead of urging the Boers to accept the inevitable and make the best of what is left to them, the pro-Boer foreigner encourage a useless resistance and suggests methods of prolonging it. Details of the latest scheme came by yesterday's mail. They are published by the "Matin" which asserts that the "Transvaal and Orange Free State Republics" are on the point of delivering letters of marque to men who are offering to fight for them. Who these adventurous persons may be is not stated. But they have offered to organise a volunteer fleet which is to destroy the British merchant fleet, presumably the navy also, in the course of a few months. The "Matin" says that efforts are being made to induce Mr. Kruger to affix his signature to these letters—after which the fun will begin. Some time has elapsed since the plan of employing corsairs was reported upon by the "Matin," but we do not find that any further steps have been taken. Indeed the idea is so absurd that we are surprised that our sprightly contemporary did not recognise that that was its chiefest feature. The men who are burning to blossom forth as sanguinary pirates are said to be willing to arm vessels against Great Britain at their own risk and that as remuneration for this risk and peril they ask to be allowed by "the Governments of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, if they retain their independence" the sum of £80 per ton of displacement of British ships of war and £40 per ton gross tonnage of British merchant ships taken or sunk—payment to be made on signature of peace from the enemy exacted from the British Government within fifteen days of such signature. The man who framed an agreement on such lines is neither very wise, nor very business-like. He does not take into consideration any chance of the "republics" failing to retain their independence and failing to exact the very desirable indemnity which is to cover pay of men and officers and a few trifles in the way of coal, stores and perchance, a little paint and putty to obliterate the marks where our shells might accidentally strike the hull of an odd privateer. In the event of peace being signed and the independence of the two states recognised, after notification of the danger run by British ships, such notice being tantamount to the interdiction of the British merchant fleet, the priv

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD KITCHENER'S PROCLAMATION.

THE GOVERNMENT IN THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Lord Kitchener's Proclamation is having a good effect in the Orange River Colony, where small parties are surrendering almost daily.

Mr. Davidson of the Ceylon Civil Service has been appointed Assistant Colonial Secretary in the Transvaal.

THE FRANCO-TURKISH DISPUTE.

M. Constans has arrived in Paris and had a long interview with M. Delcasse to-day.

The Sultan has done nothing in the Quays question since M. Constans left.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

M. Constans, on being interviewed, said he hoped for a favourable issue of the dispute with the Porte. The eventuality of hostilities with Turkey was, he said, out of the question.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND CHINA.

Prince Chun has recovered, but shows no signs of proceeding to Berlin.

He has sent several long despatches to Singanfo.

The retiring Chinese Ambassador at Berlin has arrived at Basle, having left Berlin suddenly and unceremoniously without bidding farewell to the Emperor.

LORD CRANBORNE AT ROCHESTER.

Lord Cranborne, speaking at Rochester, said that so long as we had war we must carry it through. The country was rich enough to bear the cost, and the spirit of the country sufficiently strong to support the Government.

MORE OFFICERS FOR INDIA.

Arrangements are being made to send 120 army officers to India at the end of September to fill up vacancies.

THE PACIFIC AND CHINA TRADE.

The Northern Pacific Railroad is building two steamers for the Pacific and China trade as the nucleus of a fleet intended to carry freight at half the ordinary rates.

GENERAL HILL'S FIRST INTERVIEW WITH INDIAN VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The Inspection of the Simla Corps on the 4th September will be General Hill's first official interview with the Indian Volunteer force, of which he has been appointed Inspector-General. The occasion will give him good opportunity of making a pronouncement as to his views on volunteering and the policy he intends to pursue.

THE PURNEA MURDER.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

A Purnea telegram dated August 29 says a reward of Rs. 200 has been offered to any person giving a clue leading to the detection of murderers of Mr Karamat, while Rs. 500 are offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of the murderers. The sensation caused by the murder has not subsided and a sense of great insecurity prevails.

THE SANDHURST FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

POONA, Aug. 30.

The Rugby Tournament for the Sandhurst Challenge Cup commences in Poona on the 30th September. The tournament is open to all teams belonging to the Royal Navy, British Regiments, and Batteries who are and have been quartered in the Bombay Presidency, including Quetta, Kamptee and Belgaum, during the calendar year of the tournament. There is no limit to the number of teams sent by each regiment or battery, and it is also permissible for four batteries to combine to form one or more teams. Any team winning the Cup for three years in succession will be entitled to absolute ownership. The Committee this year consists of Brigadier-General Ventris, President, and the Station Staff Officer, Poona, Captain Ravenhill, R. H. A., Lieutenant Vaughan Arbuckle, Royal Scots and Lieutenant Murray, Shropshire Light Infantry. Entries close on 15th September. Lieut. Murray is Honorary Secretary.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

ALIGARH, Aug. 30.

The public will be glad to learn that it has been definitely settled that the next sittings of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental Educational Conference will be held at Madras during the coming cold weather and that the Nawab of Bahawalpur has liberally given to the Curzon Hospital to be erected in the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, the munificent donation of rupees ten thousand.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The allowance of Rs. 35 monthly recently sanctioned to Quarter-Masters of native regiments is extended to those of the Hyderabad Contingent.

The 15th Hussars are for the future to be exclusively mounted on Arab and Persian horses.

The death is reported at, Nowgong, on Tuesday, from meningitis, of Major Shipley, 13th Bengal Lancers.

Arrangements are being made for sending home the invalids of British garrisons in India during October or November. There are about 900 of these, while berths will also be required for 140 or 150 families.

We hear on good authority, writes the "Pioneer", that none of the batteries purchased in Germany last year is to be sent out to India after all, so our Horse Artillery in this country will have to wait some time yet before getting a brand new pattern of gun. But as the guns which they now have are much too heavy "behind the teams," arrangements have been made by which the light wire-gun, adopted some time ago at home, will be sent out. Horse Artillery batteries too, which may come to India in relief from England or South Africa, will bring this pattern of gun with them. In this way the batteries out here will be gradually equipped with a lighter arm, which will increase their mobility. It is quite true that the wire-gun is not an ideal weapon: Lord Roberts himself, after seeing it at work in South Africa, considers that it should be discarded; but it is better suited for the R. H. A. than the older pattern that we have in India. If we were to wait until the new light quick-firer, whatever form it may take, is introduced, it would probably happen that our Horse Artillery in this country would not be re-armed for three or four years. In the circumstances it is better to get the wire-gun as soon as possible, pending further developments.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS AUGUST 30.—Moore, Captain, Madras, 6th Madras Infantry on furlough from England.

Cartwright, Captain, R. H. A., from leave, from England.

Creagh, Captain, Bombay S. S. O., Quetta, from leave from England.

Packard, Captain, Bombay, R. F. A., from leave from England.

Glennie, Colonel, Bombay, R. E., on duty from Quetta.

Williams, Major, Bengal, R. M. Fusiliers, on leave from Pachmarhi.

Fowler, Lieutenant, Bengal, I. M. S., on duty from England.

O'Brien, Captain, Bengal, 2nd Border Regiment, on duty from Bankihet.

Carey, Major, Punjab, S. Wales Borderers, from leave from England.

Cooper, Captain, Punjab 1st Sikhs, on leave from Kohat.

Barratt, Major, Punjab, 1st Sikhs, on leave from Kohat.

DEPARTURES AUGUST, 30.—Cartwright, Captain, Bombay, R. H. A., from leave from Mhow.

Glennie, Colonel, Bombay, R.E., on duty to Poona.

Heyland, Lieutenant, Bombay R.E., on duty to Poona.

Creagh, Captain, Bombay, S. S. O., off leave to Quetta.

Moore, Captain, Madras, 6th Madras Infantry, from furlough to Nowgong.

G. O. ON THE FAMINE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

PRINCIPLES OF FAMINE POLICY FOR THE FUTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The Famine Commission's report and Government resolution thereon are published. The most important of the Commission's conclusions are:—"That if Government is watchful and prepared, relief measures need not be undertaken till clear evidence is forthcoming of the existence of distress; that admission to relief should be regulated somewhat more strictly than has always been the case in the past; that rates of famine wages and gratuitous allowances may reasonably be reduced, that able-bodied workers should be compelled to earn, their wages being paid in proportion to the work done; and that save in the case of the weakly, the grant of a maximum wage, irrespective of work done, should be abolished, that small village works should be preferred in certain circumstances to large public works which have hitherto been regarded as the backbone of relief schemes; that for distribution gratuitous relief money doles are preferable to cooked food; that an effort should be made to enlist more largely the services of non-officials in the distribution of relief; and that there should be special provision for executive control of famine by the appointment in the presidency or province affected of a Famine Commissioner with practical duties of inspection and control. The resolution further shows that the Government of India are in general agreement with these conclusions and consider that in view of weight of experience and authority by which they are supported they may, with one or two reservations, be accepted as principles of famine policy for the future.

One of the recommendations made by the Famine Commission is to the effect that additional rolling-stock for railways should be purchased by Government out of the famine grants to facilitate the movement of grain to affected tracts, but the Government of India do not commit themselves to its adoption. An official resolution stating that it seems possible that the block in traffic which occurred was due rather to unavoidable limitations in carrying capacity of the lines than to deficiency in rolling-stock. The Famine Commissioner makes a number of suggestions in addition to those already given for improving the condition of the agricultural classes generally. These recommendations include greater elasticity in revenue collection generally, and particularly in the districts of Bombay Deccan; expenditure of a larger share of State funds on irrigation works and generally wider attention to measures for increasing the knowledge, intelligence and thrift of cultivators. Particular attention is invited to the indebtedness which now fetters the cultivating classes in Bombay Deccan and has brought a large proportion of them under control of the money-lending interest, and some very radical measures of reform are advocated. In this connection the Government of India resolution states that the recommendations of the Commission in all these respects will be considered in detail with due respect to the authority attaching to them and the Governor-General-in-Council welcomes them in the expectation that they will tend to a number of most beneficial reforms. The Government of India have already taken action on two of the lines indicated. The development of Village Credit Associations has been under the consideration of a specially constituted committee and the practicability of a wide extension of irrigation works is the subject of local enquiry as a preliminary step to a thorough investigation of this question by an expert commission during the forthcoming cold weather season.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General Tyler is granted an extension of the appointment as Inspector-General of Artillery to 7th January, 1903.

Lieutenants Hardinge, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and Hogg, 1st Central India Horse, are admitted to the Staff Corps. Sergeant Southan of the Supply and Transport Corps, Bombay, receives a step of promotion.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. T. Avetoom, I. M. S., Bombay, retires with effect from October next.

The Long Service Medal is conferred on Sergeants, according to Bombay Unattached List.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery—Mr. A. Payne to be Second-Lieutenant.

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles—Lieutenant Sewell to be Captain.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels—F. G. Pollock, G. M. Prichard, R. F. Clothier, H. Lawson and K. S. Davis, D.

Captains to be Majors—F. J. Fowler, W. Kirkpatrick, E. C. Townsend, H. L. Roberts, C. H. Selwyn, F. D. Amesbury, C. W. Field, W. L. Maxwell, H. Millar, T. H. Hardy, J. A. Douglas, M. J. C. Hughe, W. J. Knight, W. E. Banbury, A. F. Borthwick, A. E. Hatch, C. A. Searle, W. Hudson, H. F. Anderson, R. H. Ewart, R. P. Jackson, J. Beckford, and C. Hamilton.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Revd J. D. Gordon, Church of Scotland, is posted to the Bombay Presidency.

BARRACKS FOR HOWITZER BATTERIES.

Funds have been sanctioned by Government for the collection of materials for barracks for Howitzer Batteries at Jhansi and Nowgong.

MOVEMENT OF M. I. REGIMENTS.

The following movements of Madras Infantry Regiments are ordered.

9th—Madras Infantry, Colombo to Bangalore.
13th—St. Thomas' Mount to Singapore.
16th—Singapore to Madras.
19th—Madras to Mauritius.
26th—Vizianagram to Colombo.
27th—Mauritius to Cannanore.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The report to-day issued by the Meteorological Department states that the rainfall of the past week has not had much effect on the general monsoon conditions. The already existing deficiency has been slightly emphasized in the North-West dry area, Gujarat and South of the East Coast, but elsewhere there is no important change. The total monsoon rainfall to date is about normal in Burma, Bengal Assam, Himalayan area, West Coast, Deccan and Central Divisions of India, and is more or less seriously in defect elsewhere.

THE KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL.

A change in the Royal Warrant of the Kaiser-i-hind medal is notified to render the counter-signature by one of the principal secretaries unnecessary. Also to provide that the medal shall consist of an oval shaped decoration in gold for first class, and in silver for second class with the royal cipher on one side and the words "Kaiser-i-hind for public service in India" on the other, to be suspended on the left breast by a dark blue ribbon.

LORD NORTHCOTE CRICKET SHIELD.

POONA, Aug. 30.

The second match of the Poona Centre in connection with Lord Northcote's Challenge Shield was played between the Fergusson and Deccan Colleges. The former scored 107 and the latter 86.

THE I. C. S. AND FANCY DRESS BALLS.

The Indian Civil Service Ball will take place at the Gymkhana Club on the 23rd September and the Fancy Dress Ball on the 3rd October.

DAMAGES IN BOER PRISONER CAMPS.

The following is published in District Orders:—The cost of all articles damaged whilst in use in the Boer Prisoner's camp at Ahmednagar should, if the articles have been wilfully damaged, be recovered from the responsible individual, but if necessary, he should be punished. All other damages, are to be charged to the State.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Aug. 29.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 24th instant, arrived here at 3 p.m. yesterday.

HONGKONG, Aug. 29.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Mazagon (extra), left Moji (Japan) on the 29th instant for Singapore.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Gisela and s.s. Trieste, from Bombay, arrived at Colombo, yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer.
Surats quiet.
Good Shawnuggar 3 24-32.
The Manchester markets has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	94 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	94 1-2
Bar Silver	26 15-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion, £30,400,000; increase £300,000: Public Deposits, £9,200,000, Decrease, £300,000; Other Deposits, £42,000,000; decrease, £200,000; Other Securities, £25,600,000; decrease £1,100,000; Notes and Gold, £27,300,000; Increase, £400,000. The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

LORD NORTHCOTE AT SURAT.

OPENING OF DISPENSARY AND ART SCHOOL.

THE GOVERNOR ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

SURAT, Aug. 30.

His Excellency Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay, left Bombay last night for Surat by mail and reached Surat this morning at 3-30. At Surat His Excellency's saloon was detached from the mail, and he remained in his saloon with his party till seven o'clock, when he was received at the station by Mr. J. A. G. Wales, the Collector of Surat, who introduced Mr. N. M. Wadia, Reverend Mr. Baty, Mr. Cook, Surgeon-Captain Smith and many others to His Excellency and Staff. Lord Northcote drove with the Collector to Rander, which is a town about two miles distant from Surat, on the other side of the river Tapti, and is connected with Surat by the Hope Bridge. The Surat Police had made most satisfactory arrangements and as early as four o'clock in the morning sepoys were seen posted on the road. At the station there was a great multitude gathered, and the roads were lined with eager spectators cheering His Excellency as his carriage passed by them. The road from Surat to Rander was decorated with flags and streamers and triumphal arches welcoming the Governor and bearing words such as "Long Live Queen Alexandra." These arches were gaily decorated with palms and flowers. His Excellency with his Private Secretary, Mr. Hill, and with Captain Slone came down to Rander at a quarter to eight to receive the address from the Rander Municipality and to lay the foundation stone of a dispensary. When His Excellency passed the Hope Bridge, the scene looked its gayest.

At Rander there had been long need of a dispensary for charitable purposes and to make good that want Mr. Haji Gulam Aref, a citizen of the town, volunteered to pay Rs. 6,000 for a dispensary building on the Government ground and then make over the building to the Government for maintenance and repair. Lord Northcote to-day laid the foundation stone of the institution. For the occasion a special 'mandap' had been erected in Rander near Khatki Wad under the direct supervision of the Mamlatdar of the place. The mandap covering a space of about 2,300 square yards, and accommodating three hundred persons, was erected at a cost Rs. 300, while a band was in attendance. As His Excellency's carriage came up to the mandap gate the band played the National Anthem. His Lordship and staff were received near the gate by Mr. Golam Hossein Ariff, Sirdar Bhadur Shaik Amir, Rao Bahadur Narayan Gopal Raj, President of the Rander Municipality and other Councillors and gentlemen. His Excellency was introduced to some of the leading members of different communities present by Mr. Wales, who accompanied him.

ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY OF RANDER.

The President of the Municipality of Rander, Rao Bahadur Narayan Gopal Raj, then read the following address to His Excellency which was, amidst loud cheers, presented to His Lordship in a richly decorated sandalwood casket bearing befitting inscriptions on gold plates.

Although the Municipality has been in existence here since 1868 its financial condition is not such as to enable it to effect any great improvement in the town. The only important outlay that the Municipality has incurred, is the construction of Rs. 20,000 for the metalled road from the Hope Bridge, which was opened for traffic on 1st May 1877. In 1897-98 this town, along with the City of Surat, suffered from a severe visitation of plague. To combat with the disease, the Municipality was compelled to incur an expenditure of Rs. 2,783 from its own funds, in addition to a sum of Rs. 3,500 contributed by one of its citizens, Mr. Haji Ismail Aref, for the same purpose. We respectfully request that your Excellency's Government will kindly arrange to recoup a portion of the expenses incurred by our Municipality on plague measures, as was done in the case of Surat and Sultaar. A dispensary building has long been one of the chief wants of this town, which want is now being supplied by the benevolent offer of Rs. 6,000 from another of its citizens, Mr. Haji Gulam Aref. In token of his gratitude for your Excellency's kindness in condescending to lay the foundation stone of this building, he also promises to give an additional sum of Rs. 2,000 for the construction of a fountain and other improvements in the building.

The Collector, Mr. J. A. G. Wales, in asking his Excellency to lay the foundation stone, said they had all heard the details of the address which had then been read and into which he did not intend entering again. They had had their municipality for the last thirty-five years, but till then it was not in a position to have a dispensary of its own. He was pleased because a dispensary was at last going to be opened and that they were no longer under the reproach of not having a dispensary at Rander. Furthermore he was pleased to state that Mr. Haji Gulam Aref had consented to increase his generous donations. The citizens of Rander were well known for their generosity. To corroborate his statements he had instances upon instances. The water works were also presented to the city by Mr. Haji Isak Mahomed Suleman at a cost of about a lakh of rupees. Even when famine was raging there, two grain-shops were supported by gentlemen of Surat.

His Excellency then amidst cheers laid the foundation stone. In reply to the address presented to him he said:—

It is with pleasure that I received the expression of your loyalty towards his Majesty and your sympathy with him in his present further heavy domestic affliction, and I have also to thank you for your cordial welcome to myself. I have a double duty to discharge to-day here, first, to reply to your address, secondly, to lay the foundation stone of the Dispensary with which the munificence of Mr. Haji Gulam Aref has endowed Rander. As regards the topics raised in your address I would remind you that the question of contributions towards plague expenditure is one rather for the decision of the Central than of the Provincial Government, and that very strong proof of absolute inability to meet such charges is needed to induce the former body to listen to appeals for financial help. Any representation you may submit through the District Officers will, of course, be carefully considered, but I am glad to learn that your general financial position compares favourably with that of many other towns in the Presidency, and that it is rather improving than deteriorating, so that it would not be fair to hold out much expectation that a grant in your favour could be obtained from the Government of India. As regards the grant to your Dispensary the Government grant was in 1874 fixed at Rs. 800. In 1877 it was reduced to Rs. 650 in accordance with the principle then in force that the Government contribution should not exceed half the working expenses. In 1883 it was reduced to Rs. 300 as the then Bombay Government considered Municipal contribution insignificant. In 1899, after careful consideration of the income and expenditure of the Dispensary, it was decided to continue the grant at Rs. 300 on account of the sufferings of the town from plague. The Government grants to Dispensaries are about to be revised and any appeal you may wish to make should be submitted through the proper officer and will be considered. I learn with pleasure of the munificent gift from Mr. Haji Esak Mahomed Suleman of Rs. 1,36,000 towards the improvement of your water-supply; and when your drainage scheme is complete Government will carefully consider whether they can assist you with a loan, or whether it will be better for you to raise the money in the open market. I now propose my pleasant duty to lay the foundation stone of your new dispensary; and, in so doing, I heartily congratulate you on having in your midst so benevolent and public spirited a citizen as Mr. Haji Gulam Aref. It rarely happens to me to visit a city in this Presidency without receiving ocular evidence of the generosity of some of its citizens, and no nobler shape can generosity assume than when it is directed to the relief of the suffering poor. We all know to what terrible scourges of illness this country is peculiarly liable; and every effort that can be made to combat these attacks of disease should be, and is, watched by us with especial sympathy. I hope and trust that your new Dispensary will be of material use in this respect, and that its generous donor will find his best reward in witnessing the increased health and happiness of the people of Rander.

On behalf of the donor, Mr. Golam Hossein Airiff, nephew of the donor, in proposing a vote of thanks to His Excellency, said the citizens of Rander humbly prayed for the health and happiness of His Excellency and Lady Northcote, whose beneficience had already made itself felt far and wide. The speaker thought of all the numerous blessings conferred by British Rule on India. Institutions founded for the alleviation of human sufferings stood out prominently and all private institutions of that nature were mostly due to the ever ready and generous response given by their rulers in furthering the cause of such institutions.

His Excellency, the Collector, the Staff and the leading gentlemen present were then garlanded and the gathering dispersed with cheers for the Governor.

ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY OF SURAT.

His Excellency the Governor with the party including Mr. Wales, the Collector, from Rander drove to the Collector's bungalow in the City. Subsequently the party arrived at the Municipal Office of Surat city at about eleven o'clock. There was a large gathering of the leading Europeans and Natives, awaiting His Excellency's arrival. The Municipal Hall was tastefully decorated with flowers and arches. At one end of the Hall a small platform was improvised with a big arm chair covered with silk-woven cloth. Just opposite to this was hung a portrait of the late Queen. The vice-President of the Surat Municipality, the Reverend Mr. Scott read His Excellency the following address which was presented to him in a very artistically and richly carved circular sandalwood casket:—

Surat has, for a long time past, been unfortunate above all other large Indian Cities in that it has suffered severely from the ravages of fire and flood. The former evil has been mitigated by the construction of the water works at Nana Varachha, and the City has now been supplied with abundant and wholesome water at an outlay of about nine lacs of rupees. These water works proved particularly useful and a great boon to the citizens during the late famine, more especially during the hot months when the river was very low. To protect the City from the disastrous effects of floods, protective works have been constructed at a cost of about two lacs of rupees and they have proved effectual in preventing the water running into the low-lying parts of the City and thus causing considerable damage to life and property. One very important measure yet remains for the improvement of the Sanitation of the City, namely, the contruction of suitable Drainage Works. We as a Municipality have been alive to this want and during the visit of the late Mr. Santo Crimp, the eminent Sanitary Engineer to Bombay we took the opportunity of consulting him on the subject. His report shows that these works would cost us about twenty lacs of rupees, but we regret that our present financial condition will not permit us to incur such an enormous expenditure without substantial help from Government. We have already made a small beginning by providing funds in the current year's Budget for making a fresh contour survey of the City, and we trust that the helping hand of Government will be extended to us when the scheme is ripe for execution. During the years 1897 and 1898 this City, like other parts of the Presidency, suffered from a severe visitation of the plague, to combat which this Municipality was obliged to incur an expenditure of nearly three lacs of rupees under the orders of the Local Government; and this unforeseen expenditure, combined with a considerable falling off in our Revenue, greatly crippled our resources and would have left us in a very embarrassed condition, had it not been for the timely help so kindly rendered to us by Government, firstly, in the shape of advances, and secondly, by way of contributions to the extent of Rs. 1,05,000. Ever since that time, the City has been, we are glad to state, practically free from plague; and that is, we believe, due to the measures adopted under the directions of Government for its prevention and to the thorough cleansing of all the houses in the City during the first epidemic. We have noticed with admiration the sympathy and beneficence which have marked your Excellency's administration from its commencement. We desire to convey through Your Excellency the assurance of our deep loyalty and sincere devotion to our August Sovereign His Most Gracious Majesty Edward VII., Emperor of India, as also our deep sympathy with the Royal Family for the lamentable death of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Frederick of Germany.

SYMPTOMS OF IMPROVEMENT IN FINANCIAL POSITION.

In replying to the address presented to him, the Governor said:—

It is a great pleasure to me to find myself able to pay even a flying visit to your ancient and historical city, to hear your loyal and sympathetic words in regard to his Majesty, and your cordial welcome to myself. So far as sentiment is concerned, few places can appeal more strongly to a representative of the British Government than does Surat, where nearly three centuries ago the valour of Captain Downton first established the reputation amongst Indians of the English as a fighting race, and where their trade with India found its first successful home. I know how the rise of the City of Bombay has affected Surat, and that your population at the end of the 19th century, though now increasing, I believe, is only about one eighth of what it was at the commencement and most gladly would Government do any thing they can to help you to regain some portion of your former prosperity. Your address refers specially to the question of the dredging of your harbour. I have made inquiry, but am told you have not hitherto brought this matter before Government. If you will submit any suggestions they shall be considered; but I fear it is doubtful if the benefits you could hope to derive therefrom would be in proportion to its cost, even supposing it were possible that, at this late date, there were advantages to be found in Surat, as a port of arrival, which would outweigh the pre-eminence of Bombay both as a national harbour and as a port which has had a practical monopoly on this coast for so many years. I am truly glad to hear of the successful completion of your water-works at Nana Varachha, and that you have now an ample supply of that indispensable element of life, namely, wholesome water. You have apparently spent liberally in connection with this matter, but depend upon it judicious expenditure is often the truest economy; and if you have made your property safe against fire and minimised your liability to fresh attacks of diseases, you have, from a purely pecuniary point of view, made a most excellent bargain. With respect to your drainage scheme, if you will bring it before Government in the usual form for executive, we will certainly approach the consideration of it with the utmost desire, to help any good scheme to the best of our ability I am truly rejoiced to learn from the next paragraph in your address of your immunity from plague owing, under the blessing of Providence, to your own precautions, and I am glad Government were able to render you substantial financial aid in the matter of plague expenditure. With regard to your educational expenditure, the position in this. You have an Endowment Fund of Rs. 48,500 producing an income of Rs. 1,037 per annum and administered by yourselves. Ever since the establishment of the Parekh School of Art Government have been contributing Rs. 2,000 annually for its expenses. My latest information is that the annual expenses of the school amount to Rs. 3,455 which are met partly by the Government grant of 2,000 partly from the Endowment Funds mentioned of Rs. 1087 which the Surat Municipality administers but towards which until recently it has not contributed. As regards any increased building grant, the financial position of Government and the obligations under which our predecessors have laid us, preclude my saying more than that your claims shall be duly considered along with those of other places. I have only to add in conclusion, to thank you once more for your welcome, and to express the hope that I may be able on a future occasion to pay a longer visit to a city so replete with interest as Surat.

Some prominent Indian gentlemen were then introduced to His Excellency by the Vice-President of the Municipality. His Excellency was then garlanded and the meeting amidst cheers dispersed.

LORD NORTHCOTE ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

From the Municipal building His Excellency and party proceeded to see the Christian cemetery, whence in about fifteen minutes they returned to the Parekh School of Art to declare open the new building erected by Mr. N. M. Wadia.

To begin with, the Collector, Mr. Wales, requested His Excellency to open the workshop after remarking that through the munificence of Mr. Wadia, there was to be an addition of Rs. 2,500 to his handsome donation. The building owed its existence to the untiring efforts of their late Collector, Mr. Weir. Though the school had its existence for the past 35 years yet till 1878 the school had not done much work. But now it was progressing to the joy and satisfaction of all. The school had its many branches, including wood work, smith work, brass-casting, and the like. The present building was divided into two blocks, [illegible] by Mr. Wadia at a cost of Rs. [illegible] of his late mother Bai Motlibai, [illegible] built at a cost of Rs. 13,000 while the land totalled Rs. 23,000. This second block contained as many advantages for the boys as were required. He attributed great credit to Mr. Chandra Shanker who had designed the buildings.

The Governor, accompanied by Mr. N. M. Wadia and many other gentlemen, proceeded to the new building and declared it opened. In the building the portraits of Lord Northcote and the late Bai Motlibai were unveiled. Bai Motlibai's portrait was unveiled at the request of Mr. Wadia by the Governor, while Mr. Wadia unveiled the portrait of His Excellency.

Returning to the shamiana H. E. the Governor spoke as follows:—

In the kindly address of the Surat Municipality which I have just listened to reference was made to the interest they were good enough to say I took in the promotion of technical education in the Bombay Presidency. That certainly is an object near to my heart, and I can only once more repeat here what I have said elsewhere, thus when better times recur, and I think there are signs that they are approaching, I hope Government may be able to give substantial aid in this matter. You know that Sir E. Buck has been carefully enquiring into the matter, and a most valuable report has been recently published by Dr. Thomson, giving an account of what he has recently witnessed in England in connection with this question. You have also probably heard that an important Educational Conference, in which Bombay will be well represented, is about to assemble at Simla, and technical education will doubtless engage their serious attention. Under no circumstances, of course, can technical education expect to receive more than a limited measure of aid from the State, in whose eyes primary education must necessarily rank first, and who have also duties to discharge in connection with the higher course of instruction. The task must, therefore, fall to a large extent on individuals, as is the case in England, of providing the bulk of the cost of technical education. The wealthy towns of England are rising splendidly to a sense of their responsibilities in this matter, and I am glad to see many indications of a disposition on behalf of our smaller Indian communities to follow so excellent an example. Here, in Surat, your Municipality has recently come forward with a contribution of Rs. 1,000 annually, and now with a lump sum of Rs. 9,000 to supplement the generous contributions of Rs. 14,000 made, half by Mr. M. N. Wadia and half by the Surat public, towards the erection of the building of which Mr. Chandrashankar has so generously designed and superintended the construction without fee or reward. I regret the absence to-day of Mr. Weir, who has taken so keen an interest in the school, but trust his health is being improved during his well-earned holiday. The record of your school's success is indeed, gratifying.—Four successful candidates in 1st grade Art drawing out of five. In fitting, turning, and brass casting 10 presented themselves, and all passed. Four-teen out of 17 out of 18, and 7 out of 14 candidates passed in carpentering, wood-carving, and mechanical drawing, respectively. These figures are, of course, only on a small scale, but so far as they go they tend to show that there is not so much need as some despondent persons suggest for entertaining the apprehension that the East must infallibly be swamped by Western machine-made goods. What I think we principally want in India is more originality of design, and, above all, to abandon the vicious habit of copying so exclusively from Western models. I think an Indian—and here I speak particularly of and to the wealthier class—should encourage native trades just as an Englishman encourages his own producers. The bulk of what an Englishman wants he buys at home from an English tradesman. But, if he does go abroad, the last thing he wants to do is to buy imitation English goods abroad. On the contrary he wants the most characteristic articles of native origin in the country he is visiting. This country abounds with natural patterns for workers, alike in its magnificent old tombs and temples and its splendid flowers and foliage. As to paper a commercial paper the other day, a fancy native possessed of such treasures copying old designs from whole sale English stores catalogues. Remember that there is always a demand for the cheapest possible kind of work if the machinery may be had cheap labour, but there is also always a market for first-rate work where hand labour may beat machinery if that work can become known. The difficulty lies in disposing of medium quality turns-out. Our object then should be in such schools as these to aim at quality before quantity. Once establish a reputation, and you know how long its fingers, and it would, indeed, be a source of pride to Surat if by her children's skill in this twentieth century she could revive her past glories of the seventeenth and eighteenth.

The meeting then dispersed and H. E. the Governor proceeded to the station and left for Bombay.

THE PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.

SECOND DAY.

Heavy rain in the early morning thoroughly soaked the ground and rendered a punctual resumption of the Presidency match yesterday impossible. The wicket required a great deal of attention before it was deemed fit for play and the start was delayed until a quarter past twelve. The weather was again hot and the attendance large, though at the opening not so great as on the first day.

To describe the second day's play is none too easy. The game had its transient stages of past exciting play, but on the whole the batting was tediously slow, so much so indeed particularly during the second innings of the Presidency, that the rate of scoring was about 20 runs an hour. The Parsees, who were 81 for four wickets over night, showed much brighter cricket on the resumption of play. Pavri failed, but on Meherhomji joining Mistry some of the best batting in the match was seen. Mistry, although he did not make so many runs as his partisans expected, played stylish cricket and took no risks. His innings was in every way a valuable one and he worthily upheld his reputation. The value of Meherhomji's innings it would be difficult to over-rate. The only new man in the team, he displayed form beyond the most sanguine expectations of the Parsees and for freedom his innings easily took first place. From the first he played with confidence and some of his off strokes were worthy of Gagrat at his best. His *debut* in Presidency matches was an unqualified success and the Selection Committee showed a wise discretion in giving him a trial. Gagrat, who followed him, gave a very poor exhibition, and during his short stay at the wicket never seemed comfortable. A very high standard of play is expected from him, but there can be very little doubt that he is nothing like the batsman he was four or five years ago. Kanga, the wicket-keeper, batted in excellent form, making most of his runs on the leg side and to him to a great extent is due the fact that the Parsees had a lead of 92 at the end of the innings. Of the Presidency bowlers Woods and Milman were the best. The former in particular bowled very steadily and impressed the spectators more favourably than the latter for whom Meherhomji and Mistri seemed to have a partiality. Coombs failed and his bowling never at any time so fast as that of Newnham and Sinclair, on whom the Presidency have relied in past years, lacked the sting so necessary in a fast bowler. The wicket should have helped a fast bowler, but the batsmen played him with confidence. Of the fielding of the Presidency special mention should be made of Weatherby and Douglas, the first named at point would have been hard to beat and never a ball got past him that he could reach. The fielding as a whole may be characterised as good and with the exception of one or two mistakes by Sprott at the wicket was up to the best standard of these matches. Sprott's wicket-keeping was scarcely so good as we have seen it in previous years. The second venture of the Presidency opened to about the slowest cricket ever seen on the Bombay ground. Douglas and Sale who started were content to play themselves well in and let the runs accrue as they might. The first half hour was only enlivened by one or two good hits by Sale who fell a victim to the l. b. w. rule after compiling 12. He batted with more confidence than in the first innings. Wood failed, but Cheetham who followed played a great game in partnership with Douglas. Both players adopted the most cautious tactics and took no risk of any kind. The game at one period while they were together was painfully slow, only half a dozen runs resulting from nearly half an hour's play. Cheetham did not make many runs but he played an invaluable innings. Douglas' innings was without exception, one of the most patient ever played on the Bombay ground and was deserving of the very highest praise. He never took a single risk during his long stay at the wicket—over two hours—and was rather unlucky in the manner of his dismissal. Heath played a very attractive game and will be seen in enlivened things considerably if he will not hesitate to take risk as to his batting was certainly the brightest feature of the innings. He gave two chances but, played the right game and thoroughly justified his place in the team. Weatherby again failed, a remark that also applies to Drysdale, who was obviously short of practice. Rumboll did not follow up the form displayed in the first innings and during his short stay at the wicket never seemed at home.

When stumps were drawn the Presidency in their second venture had made 112 for eight wickets so that with only 20 runs ahead and two wickets to fall a ten wickets defeat for the Presidency is not improbable.

When play ceased the previous night, the Parees had made 81 for four wickets, the not outs being Mr. K. M. Mistry and Dr. Pavri, whose scores stood at seven and one respectively. They went in again to face the bowling of Captain Wood and Milman. The former began by sending down a maiden over from the rail way end. Pavri hit Milman's third delivery for two, Mistry got a single off Wood and in the succeeding over Mistry drove Milman for three. Runs, however, came very slowly and after about half an hour's play a clean straight drive by Pavri off Wood for three brought up the score to ninety from the overnight total of 81. Two runs later, however, Milman completely beat Pavri with a yorker and he retired for seven. Meherouji joined Mistry and there was a slight increase in the rate of scoring, Mistry drove Wood straight for three and then Meherouji set to work by hitting Milman to the boundary, a stroke which brought up the century. He followed this up by a cut through the slips for three and in the next over drove Wood for four, all run. Mistry then added two successive boundaries to his account off Milman. The next hit was a drive for three by Meherouji off the bowler at the opposite end and 120 was recorded. From the succeeding ball however Mistry was splendidly caught by Cheetham, to whom he sent a hot one from Wood. He had made 24, in the compilation of which there were three fours and a couple of threes. At this point Coombs relieved Milman and was immediately hit for three by Meherouji. Gagrat who had [illegible] first not at all comfortable with the [illegible] though he hit both Coombs and Wood for a single apiece. Meherouji continued to exhibit admirable cricket and with a couple of successive strokes for two's caused 130 to be registered on the board. After a single by Gagrat off Coombs, Meherouji drove him for four and followed this up immediately by a fine hit over the tents in the direction of long on for six. This brought the total to 142 and Sale took the ball in relief of Wood. The change had a good effect, for in his second over Meherouji in stepping out to one was smartly stumped. He retired for 33 which had been put together by very bright and interesting cricket. The total stood at 145 for seven wickets. D. D. Kanga was the new man in and the rate of scoring slowed down considerably. By singles the total advanced to 150, which was reached a few minutes before the luncheon interval. Kanga put Sale to the boundary and then the adjournment was taken with the score at 155.

On the resumption after tiffin a change came over the complexion of the Parsee innings, the remaining three wickets not requiring a great deal of time for disposal. Milman went on to bowl from the pavilion end in place of Coombs, and Capt. Wood resumed in place of Sale. Wood's third delivery was despatched to leg by Kanga for three, but from the same bowler's fifth ball Gagrat was well caught by Douglas and retired for eight. The eighth wicket was thus accounted for with the total at 158. Kharas joined Kanga who hit Milman for three and should have been run out had Heath not returned the ball to the other end where, however, Kharas had a narrow escape. Kanga next skied one from Wood and appeared to be doomed but Cheetham unluckily dropped the catch. Kharas thereafter drove Milman straight for four and with another single on 170 was put up

"That this House views with approval the efforts made within the last two years by the Viceroy and local governments in India to foster the indigenous industries of the country and promote technical instruction, and is of opinion that, for the better and more rapid attainment of these objects, a public inquiry into the present condition of industrial education should be held with a view to devising a thoroughly regulated system of elementary, technical, and industrial training in connection with the existing educational institutions throughout India." Then comes Mr. Caldwell who runs Mr. Weir very hard for the position of champion bore. Mr. Caldwell's notice is briefer than his speeches. "To call attention to the Famine in India; and to move a resolution." I presume, however, that he has only been put up by Mr. Caine to help his action. Mr. Caine is also down to "call attention to the Famine" and his resolution is couched in the following terms:—"That this House recognises the devoted and earnest endeavours of the Viceroy of India and all concerned in famine administration to relieve the suffering people in the famine districts, but regrets that during a long series of years the attention of the Government has been directed too exclusively to measures for the alleviation of distress to the neglect of those adequate means of prevention recommended by successive Famine Commissions; and this House urges upon the Government of India that no other objects of expenditure, either in order of time or in amount expended, shall be allowed precedence of such measures as are calculated to prevent these constantly recurring calamities." Mr. Herbert Roberts has given notice of his intention to call attention to the inadequate opportunities for the discussion of Indian questions and to move:—"That this House views with grave concern the lack of Parliamentary facilities for the consideration of Indian questions, and is of opinion that no arrangement will be satisfactory which does not provide that the appointment of the Committee on the Indian Account takes place at such a period of the Session as to afford adequate time for the discussion of Indian affairs." Finally, Mr. Gordon has given notice of a resolution about the vexed question of the G. I. P. contract. His notice reads as follows:—To call attention to the refusal of the Secretary of State to accept full official responsibility for the due completion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company contract, especially as regards the correct interpretation of the rate of interest usual in calculating the terms of repayment; that the precedents since 1880 have been violated; that the India Office excuse, their refusal to explain to the Great Indian Peninsula shareholders the exact methods of calculating the rate of interest in the case of the Great Indian Peninsula, East, West and Scinde Railway Companies, on the plea of ignorance and non-responsibility; and to move a Resolution.

NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Although they may officially express their displeasure at the action of those who try to get up panics about the condition of our Navy it is well-known to those behind the scenes that the Admiralty really are delighted with any efforts that may possibly tend to soften the hearts of those who hold the national purse strings—the Treasury to wit. That being the case it seems odd that they should withhold from the public the result of the final action between the fleets of Admiral Wilson and Noel. It is satisfactory to see that the senior naval special correspondent of the "Times," Mr. Thursfield, gives voice to the general dissatisfaction that we are still without details of the decisive fight and in complete ignorance as to the umpire's decision. "May I urge" writes Mr. Thursfield "that the country is at least entitled to know and is greatly interested in knowing what the general results of the manœuvres have been? That is by no means the main lesson to be learnt, but it is at least the basis of all other lessons. We can draw no profitable lesson from the proceedings until we know exactly what occurred from first to last, where and when it occurred, and in what circumstances. This knowledge the umpires alone possess in all its fulness. Is it too much to ask that before the public interest in the operations has evaporated the Admiralty should forthwith publish a complete statement of the claims referred to the umpires by both sides, together with their decisions thereupon?" In the ordinary course, we shall not be in possession of the "severely expurgated" edition of the umpire's report until next year and then only if some M. P. asks for it when, of course, the whole thing will have been forgotten or vaguely remembered. In their own interest the Lords of the Admiralty ought at least to make known the general results of the recent interesting and important manœuvres. Still at the risk of being regarded as one of those wiseacres to whom Mr. Thursfield refers so contemptuously, I may add that there is little doubt on whose side the honours of war rest. Unless I am greatly mistaken the umpires will express without any misgiving that the attempt of Admiral Noel's fleet to hold the channel against the invading force was a failure. In that case what the public will very properly want to know is why it was a failure. Was it due to Admiral Wilson's superior ships or to any deficiency in the strategy of Admiral Noel? Strategy it is whispered is not Sir Gerald Noel's strong point. Moreover, is it a fact that the code used by the vessels of B Fleet in communicating with each other by means of the Marconi system was of so ludicrously simple a character as to be easily decipherable by the invading force?

SERVICE SECRETS AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

It is true that the Admiralty allowed the press to be represented in the manœuvres just concluded, but in those about to be undertaken by the combined Channel and Mediterranean Squadrons newspaper correspondents are, if the decision is not changed in the meantime, to be rigidly excluded. Why? Is it fear of foreign Governments finding out inconvenient facts? As to this what Mr. Haldane and Mr. C. Hobhouse said the other night apropos of the proposed new military works applies to the Navy also. It was notorious, said Mr. Haldane, that every foreign Government knew what was being done in matters of this sort a very short time after they had been put in hand while Mr. Hobhouse declared that when he was in garrison at Gibraltar it was a common joke that the only persons to whom information was inaccessible as to the objects with which the War Office were planning the fortifications at the top of the rock were the officers of the garrison. Any common loafer who chose to take service as a mule-driver or other humble labourer might, said the Liberal member for East Bristol, wander all over the works, but an officer was immediately stopped by the entry. The consequence was that any foreign Government could introduce any of their emissaries to take stock of the works provided only he assumed the garb of a workman, and Mr. Hobhouse has no doubt this has been done hundreds of times! Mr. Arnold Foster has been asked, this afternoon, to consent to Press representatives attending the forthcoming manœuvres, but the answer he gave was an emphatic refusal.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Lieutenant Carlyon Bellairs, R. N., has addressed a letter to the "Westminster Gazette," August 14, strongly urging that the Pacific Cable should be taken by the route via Honolulu in Hawaii. He points out that Honolulu is a great and increasing port of call, while Fanning Island, at which the Government proposes to land the cable, is a barren and defenceless island. He condemns the Government for not awaiting the report of Lord Balfour of Burleigh's commitee on submarine cables and refers to the fact that no proposals have been made for the defence of the landing points. Some doubt is thrown on our ability to easily arrange for this defence on account of Fanning Island being altogether out of the probable sphere of our warship's operations and in the case of an island without any natural strength afforded by volunteers owing to there being no population, he broadly states that a landing station cannot be defended by "merely planting guns." If, on the other hand, the cable were taken via the United States territory of Hawaii, the American Government holds the view and lays it down as International Law that if England is at war with another power all messages are free to pass and the cable instead of being liable to attack all along its length, can only be cut in British territorial waters. Commercially the proposed route is expensive because the span to Fanning Island will be the longest in the world. Strategically he instances service opinions before the Committees on the subject as having been wholly adverse to the British route via Fanning Island. Sir John Colomb and Sir George Clarke are quoted as strongly adverse to the Fanning Island route. The new Governor of Victoria is mentioned as saying that the recent committee of service experts in 1891 on the submarine cables had come to conclusions agreeing with those of Lieutenant Bellairs. Finally, after stating that a member of the Government's Pacific Cable Board had in conversation expressed the view that the Governments had made a mistake, Lieutenant Bellairs expresses the hope that Parliament will save the country another fiasco such as the Alderney Breakwater and Gibraltar Docks, by causing a change in the plans so as to link our submarine cables to the proposed American ones at Honolulu.

SIR EDWARD SASSOON AND THE CABLE QUESTION.

Owing to the loquacity of some of his honourable and long-winded colleagues and also perhaps in a degree to the operation of the new "gag" (to the once-familiar word), Sir Edward Sassoon was prevented on Friday from referring to a question which he has made peculiarly his own and on which he has the ear of the House. He has accordingly sent his projected speech to the "Times" in the form of a letter to the editor and I would advise all who wish to be kept "au courant" on the subject of Imperial telegraph communication to read Sir Edward's interesting statement. Incidentally he makes one or two ironical references to the delay in introducing the new tariff between England and India. It is, he writes, 14 months since Mr. Hanbury told the House that the 10d. reduction to India had been arranged for, and not 3 months as he is reported to have said. He is reminded that these negotiations have been proceeding for no less than six years, and yet, in spite of this laborious period of gestation, this ridiculous 'mouse' remains still in the womb of futurity!" He mentions this instructive fact in order to show the utter helplessness of the Treasury, the Post Office, and the India Office when they encounter the acute minds of those who sway the destinies of cable companies, and the scientific opposition of vested interest over which they have retained no manner of control. He makes short work of the plea raised by the India Office as to German and Russian interpretation. Germany and Russia should have been concurrently negotiated with at the same time as the cable companies. It is evident that this elementary procedure did not occur to any of the sapient officials in the three Government Departments named, although it was an open secret that Germany refused to facilitate any reductions to India until certain extraneous proposals had been complied with. He adds severely that if the manager of a third-class house in the City were guilty of such ineptitude the shortest of shrifts would have been meted out to him. Referring to Mr. Chamberlain's promise to facilitate as much as possible the proposed span from the Cocos to Ceylon in connection with the Cape-Australia cable, Sir E. Sassoon enlarges on the importance of the former islands from the stand point of Imperial interests. "They lie halfway between South Africa and India, halfway between Africa and Australia, almost midway between India and Hongkong, and between Australia and Hongkong, and when the Pacific Cable is completed it will be the most direct route between Canada and India, all on British territory. The Colonial Secretary and his Majesty's Government will see the importance of not alienating unconditionally any of our sovereign rights in connection with these islands. He mentions one curious fact. He is, he remarks, credibly informed that our colonial Governors are in the habit of accepting free passes for the purpose of their private telegraphic needs not only during the incumbency of their offices, but for life. Indian Governors are rigorously precluded from accepting such gifts. The sooner that some wholesome rule is applied to Colonial Governors the better if what Sir E. Sassoon has been informed is really true.

A NEW ARGUMENT FOR PRO-BOERS.

"Can any thoughtful and devout person doubt that God has a controversy with our nation and that it is time humbly to seek from Him for ourselves and for our people the grace of sincere national repentance?" Were your readers asked to guess the authorship of the foregoing examples of that "unctuous rectitude" which once moved Mr. Cecil Rhodes to fierce indignation nine out of ten, I suppose would mention the name of the saintly Editor of "The Review of Reviews" who sometimes writes as if he, and he alone, is in a position to

> . . . . assert Eternal Providence,
> And justify the ways of God to men."

The words I have transcribed above do not come from "War against War," but from "The Friend of China," which announces as a fact beyond dispute that our loss of blood and treasure in the Transvaal is no more than a chastisement for "our great national sin of the Opium Traffic." Says "The Friend of China":—"We have already lost 153 millions sterling, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer has told us, in the South African war, three-fourths of the whole amount paid off the national debt during the reign of Queen Victoria. We have lost over 16,000 precious lives, of those who have fallen in war or by disease, besides 60,000 invalided home, and there have been made, according to a recent official statement, 3,283 widows and 4,516 orphans." And this it seems is "less than our iniquities deserve," and accordingly it is intended to open the coming winter season of the Anti-Opium Campaign by a "Convention for Prayer" in London on the 17th proximo. The "Friend of India" heads its note on the subject "A call to Humiliation and Prayer." I suppose this sort of thing is necessary to keep alive the enthusiasm of the worthy but narrow-minded supporters of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade and to ensure a continuous flow of the sinews of war, if I may use such a sinful expression, in this connection. The organ of the Society publishes a memorial recently sent to the Chinese plenipotentiaries in the Pekin negotiations, Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang urging that China should in the recently pending negotiations obtain the power and take the steps necessary for abolishing the opium trade. The memorialists add:—"The Society trusts that Your Excellencies will see their way to propose measures adapted to this end, which the Society would gladly support to the best of its ability." Li-Hung and Prince Ching must have smiled when they read the modest request thus addressed to them. They may also perhaps have felt inclined to reply "very good; but please first of all call upon your mandarins, Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain, to obtain the power and take the necessary steps to suppress the alcohol trade in the United Kingdom." In the same number of the Society's periodical it is stated a la Bishop Welldon that the only hope for China "is in her conquest by the religion of Christ." Does "The Friend of China" expect Li-Hung Chang and his co-plenipotentiary to agree to this?

OLLA PODRIDA.

Happily we seem to be ages from the period when wretched men hawked about the streets the "last dying speech or confession" of this or that malefactor, but occasionally the newspapers report the result of the customary inquest on a person who has suffered the extreme penalty of the law and the verdict invariably is instantaneous death. It is, therefore, rather a shock to one's humanitarian feelings to learn that in executions, as carried out in this country, death is seldom instantaneous, that in the majority of cases the vertebra is not dislocated or fractured and that in many cases the pulse beats at the wrist after the fall of the drop for five or six minutes. So at least declares a medical member of the House of Commons, Dr. R. C. Thompson (North Monaghan), who is urging the Home Secretary to order a careful inquiry "with the view of steps being taken to prevent the possibility of the convict being conscious of suffering."

There were no fewer than 99 questions on the order paper of the House of Commons; and this the last day but one of the Session! Nearly 60 stood in the names of Irish members to whom the sport of badgering Ministers is infinitely more attractive than the pleasures that attract ordinary legislators at this season of the year. I hope this is not a breach of privilege, and that the editor and publisher will not be summoned to the Bar of the House of Commons when it re-assembles next year.

IS THIS A BREACH OF PRIVILEGE?

THE following extracts are from the "Irish People," a paper published in Dublin, and occurs in an article dealing with Mr. Chamberlain:—

It is hard to say whether it is his South African proclamation or his speech to the tipsy Tories, who had just dipped their snouts into the Duke of Marlborough's beer-cans, which fills the Irish mind with the deepest loathing for the name of England. Even we, who have nourished the dream of better things, can hardly rise from the perusal of the manifestoes without the reflection that there cannot well be a tribe of Central African cannibals with whom we can have less in common than with the Jingoes of whom this man-eating tiger is the representative.

The proclamation . . . can only have been thought of by cowardly miscreants who have given up all hope of concluding the war by honourable means, even with their quarter of a million of soldiers and their unrivalled arrangements for jailing and killing of all the Boer women and babies.

The happy thought of thus punishing patriots, whom the Britons would extol to the skies if they were only fighting any Power but England, is like the beastly order to the relatives of the Cape 'rebels' to assemble to see the agonies of their gallant young friends in the hands of the hangman, worthy of a demon, and, as Byron would say, "a demon who is as not a gentleman." But at least it is the resource of a beaten man, and not of a victorious one; and out-side his brother-demons, still cursing the earth, or locked up in a certain "concentration camp" down below, Mr. Chamberlain will have no sympathy in his bestiality, and very little even present profit by it.

His incitement to separation between Ireland and England at the Blenheim orgies . . . looks as if he were again determined to drive Irishmen to think of an Irish Republic as the only refuge from a connection with Englishmen of his diabolical strain.

His declaration, "I don't believe that in the three kingdoms you could find men better qualified to fulfil the task of degrading the House of Commons" will be accepted as a thoroughly disinterested assurance that the Irish people have found the proper men for their work, and will do much to strengthen our Irish pride in, and affection for, our representatives.

It will not be possible to get Irishmen to reconsider any scheme of genuine reconciliation with England until the English have first dismissed vulgar ruffians of the Chamberlain stamp to a position of contempt and obscurity, if not to the gallows they would so handsomely adorn."—"Globe."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	7	31
C Sandhurst, Dhobi Talao, Kamathipura, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	7	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	1	3	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tarloo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	6	27
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	2	10
G Mahim and Worli	1	3	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Gamtkali	0	1	5
Total	13	31	139
Total plague deaths to date	97,661	81,776	
Same date last year	15	3	185

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Special trains will run as usual.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. M. T. C.

Poona, 30th August, 1901.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

MILITARY OPERATIONS NEAR ADEN.

IN the House of Lords, on Tuesday, August 13, Earl Spencer asked the Under Secretary for India whether he could give the House any information regarding recent military operations near Aden, their object and results.

The Earl of Hardwicke said that in March 1900, a Turkish subject, Sheikh Mahomed Nasir Mukhbil, established himself in a small fortified post in the country of the Haushabis, one of the nine tribes near Aden under a British protectorate. The boundaries of the protectorate were surveyed and mapped out by a British party in 1891. About the time to which he had referred—namely in March 1900—a party of Turkish troops proceeded to garrison the post. A reference to the Porte was made by her late Majesty's Government in the course of which the Turkish Minister of War expressed his disapproval of the Sheikh's action, and the fort was shortly afterwards evacuated. But after the withdrawal of the troops, the Sheikh Mahomed Nasir Mukhbil himself reoccupied the fort. The Haushabis protested against this intrusion, and further representations were made to the Porte, which in April last, assured his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople that the commander of the Turkish troops in Yemen would make the Sheikh withdraw. But, whatever orders might have been given, the Sheikh remained in possession; and the Turkish Government was informed that steps would be taken by the British to remove the intruder. A force of the Haushabis accordingly proceeded, with the sanction of the Resident at Aden, on June 27, to clear their territory and to destroy the fort. Unfortunately, however, they met with strong and unexpected resistance from a large force, and were unable to effect their object without artillery. In consequence of these operations having been unsuccessful, on July 14, a mixed force of 200 British troops and 230 native infantry, with six mountain guns, left Aden, with strict orders not to cross the Turkish frontier, but to expel the occupants of the fort. The attack was delivered on July 26, and an obstinate resistance encountered. By that evening the village and hills overlooking the fort were taken, and on the following morning the position was found to be abandoned by the enemy. The fort was blown up, and the troops were ordered to remain until all prospect of further attack was removed. They withdrew to Mureimir on Aug. 4, and returned to Aden quite recently. The Turkish frontier was not crossed, and strict orders had been given to the Haushabis to respect it. The Turkish soldiers who were taken prisoners and were able to leave were taken to the frontier and released as an act of courtesy to the Turkish Government, whose serious attention had been called to the improper conduct of their troops. The matter was now forming the subject of inquiry by the Porte. He had only to add that his Excellency the Viceroy reports that Major Rowe, who was in command of the expedition consisting of 200 men of the 1st batt. Royal West Kent Regt. and 200 men of the 5th Bombay Inf. and Bombay Sappers and Miners and officers successfully coped with serious difficulties and deserved credit. The conduct of the troops throughout seemed to have been satisfactory.

THE INDIAN FISCAL SYSTEM.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, August 9, Sir E. Sassoon asked the Secretary for India whether, in view of the present character of the Indian revenue, he would consider the desirability of extending the principle of the Finance Act of 1894 to the Indian fiscal system.

Lord G. Hamilton: My hon. friend's question is a suggestion that it would be desirable to raise revenue in India by means of death duties. The question has often been considered, but in the opinion of nearly all who have discussed it the habits and usages of the people of that country are such as to make this form of taxation wholly unsuitable if not impracticable.

INDIAN ACCOUNTS.

Mr. J. H. Roberts asked the Secretary for India whether it was intended to give effect to the proposals referred to in the report on Indian expenditure to the effect that the Indian financial year should end on Dec. 31, in order that the Indian accounts may be laid before Parliament at an earlier date than is now practicable.

Lord G. Hamilton said that, as stated in reply to a question put to him in April, a proposal to make the Indian financial year end on Dec. 31 had been considered in 1895 by a Select Committee, who reported against it, and that he had communicated the suggestion to the recent Royal Commission and to the Government of India, but did not believe it would be found practicable to adopt it. He could add nothing further at present.

RUSSIA AND THIBET.

On Monday, Aug. 12, Mr. Norman asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could now give the House any information concerning the composition, the aims, and the results of the recent so-called Thibetan Embassy to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

Viscount Cranborne: His Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg has reported that the Thibetan mission consisted of two envoys with their suite. The principal member of the Mission was the Llama Akban Dorgies, who had brought a complimentary letter from the Dalai Llama to the Emperor of Russia. His Excellency was assured by Count Lamsdorff that the Mission had no political or diplomatic character.

MOUNTED INFANTRY IN INDIA.

Mr. Henry J. Wilson asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state what is the amount estimated for cost of buildings and other initial outlay to be incurred in respect of the new scheme for mounted infantry regiments in India and what is the consequent anticipated annual addition to Indian military expenditure; are any of the British troops while stationed in India to be included under this system of special training what portion of this mounted infantry will be liable to be called upon for service outside of India and what proportion of the cost of this addition to the military forces of the empire will be borne by the British Treasury.

Lord G. Hamilton said: The Government of India has estimated that the cost of accommodation for the mounted infantry will be 11,75,400 rs. and that the further outlay will be intial 4,28,337 rs., and recurring 4, 91,083 rs. The mounted infantry will be taken from both British and native troops, and all might be liable for service outside India under the same conditions as the rest of the Indian Army. No proportion of the cost will be borne by the British Treasury.

COOPERS HILL.

Mr. Trevelyan asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can say how long the last report of the visitors of the Coopers Hill College has been presented to his department; whether he will present it to Parliament this session; and, if not, whether he will make sufficient communication to the House as to recommendations in that report to enable the [illegible] to be adequately debated upon the Indian [illegible].

Lord G. Hamilton: The report of the Visitors was received on July 12, and instructions to be issued upon the points with which it deals are now under consideration. The report is lengthy, and its purport is not such as admits of a condensed communication to the House as the hon. gentleman suggests.

EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

The East India Loan (Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debentures) Bill was read a second time.

On Tuesday, Aug. 13.—The East India Loan (Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debentures) Bill passed through Committe without amendment.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

On Thursday, Aug. 15.—Mr. Gordon asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is now prepared to publish the manner of calculating the rate of interest used in connection with the amount of Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's annuities; whether it was identical with the process employed when the Indian Government terminated the lease and repaid the capital of the Sind and Eastern Bengal Railway Companies; and, if not, what cause there was for altering the precedents of the past 20 years.

Lord G. Hamilton: The Secretary of State has no knowledge of the manner in which the rate of interest was calculated by the Governors of the Bank of England in any of the cases mentioned.

Mr. Gordon further asked the Secretary of State for India: If he is prepared to accept the method and details of the recent Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's repayment as precedents governing the approaching repayments in 1905 and 1907 of the capital of the Bombay Railway Company and the Madras Railway Company.

Lord G. Hamilton: The procedure to be adopted, if the Government purchase by annuity, will be that which is prescribed by the contract, viz., a reference to the Governor or Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England to decide the rate of interest which shall govern the annuity. But, as I have often before stated, I have no cognizance of, or authority over, the method or details by or upon which the Governor or Deputy-Governor of the Bank may arrive at his determination upon the point referred to him.

ALLEGED OFFICIAL APPROPRIATION OF PRIVATE HOUSES AT RANGOON.

Mr. Keswick asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the Public Works Department in Burma is insisting on taking over houses belonging to private owners in the cantonments of Rangoon without paying the full and fair value of the buildings; and whether he will have the matter inquired into, and by arbitration or otherwise have the real value of the houses ascertained.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have no information on the subject to which this question refers, but I will make inquiry.

INDIA OFFICE SALARIES.

Mr. William Jones asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state the present salaries of the auditor for the India Office and of his deputy; whether those salaries have been recently increased, and, if so, when and on what grounds; what is the total cost of the auditor's department and what relation that cost bears to the amount to be audited; what is the total number of queries raised by the auditor in the last five years, and what is the total sum involved in those queries.

Lord G. Hamilton: The salaries of the auditor and of his assistant are respectively 1,200l. and 800l. rising to 1,000l.; they were increased to these amounts in February 1900 on the grounds of the importance of the duties performed and with due regard to the salaries paid for services of similar importance elsewhere. The total cost of the Auditor's Department, which was created by Act of Parliament is about 7000l. a year; the sums which he has to audit amount to nearly 80,000,000l. sterling annually. The total number of queries raised by the auditor during the last five years is 1,270; but this fact gives no indication whatever of the extent or importance of the duties performed by him.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA COTTON.

THE preliminary forecast of the cotton crop in Burma, for the year 1901-02:—Summary.—The estimated area under cotton in the five principal cotton growing districts is reported to be 124,748 acres as compared with 141,661 acres actually cultivated last year. The decrease is mainly due to a large decrease in Meiktila, where rainfall is reported insufficient and the cotton plants are dried up in parts. In other districts the prospects are fair. In Segaing there has been a long break in the rains,

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

China seems to be coming back to herself again, and the report that Yung Lu has been appointed head of the Board of Revenue suggests that it is to her old self that she is returning. Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Yung Lu, has for many years possessed enormous power in the country, and his influence has been unanistakably on the wrong side—the side, that is, of intrigue and reaction. He has opposed, even to the extent of conniving at assassination, all attempts to reform China, and once, when anxious to get rid of the reforming Emperor, he was not ashamed to issue a lying edict charging Kang Yu Wei with having poisoned him, his hope being to capture Kang Yu Wei on this charge and then to kill the Emperor himself.

It was one of the plots that failed. True to his treacherous nature, Yung Lu appears to have changed sides as soon as it became clear that his game was up, for we are told that one of his men stole by night into Prince Tuan's tent to stab the Prince in his sleep. Again, his murder scheme failed in its issue, and the Commander-in-Chief received the head of his servant with Prince Tuan's compliments. Yung Lu is essentially a man working for his own ends, with not even the shadow of a patriot to veil his real character. All his honours have come to him through favouritism, and he owes his high position entirely to the fact that he is a nephew of the woman who brought China to its present unhappy pass. The Empress, in all her schemes and machinations, had Yung Lu at her back, and it was she who raised him step by step from the position of a humble servant in the Royal household to that of one of the first men among four hundred millions. His return to power, if the report be true, is one of the bad signs of the times in the Far East.

There are Britishers, who have spent themselves in the public service of other countries, and it is just as interesting to remember that these are others who have sacrificed their English titles and positions to live quiet lives in foreign lands. Everybody in Roman society knows Prince Giustiniani-Bandini, the aged nobleman who has for so many years been one of the attractive figures in the aristocracy of Rome. But how many people, one wonders, recognise in the Prince a member of our own peerage, the Earl of Newburgh? Though he has lived in Rome so long that he has been almost forgotten in England, Sigismondo Nicolo Venanzio Gaietano Francesco Giustiniani-Bandini traces his descent from the first of England's Edwards, and he bears three Scottish titles besides his Italian distinctions—Lord of Varana in the Roman States, Duke of Montdragone, Count of Carniols in the late Kingdom of Naples, and a princedom and marquisate created by the Pope.

Lord Newburgh owes his Scottish titles to the courage of his ancestors centuries ago. Sir James Levingstone was a staunch supporter of Charles II., and was made a viscount. Another ancestor, five hundred years ago, fell at Homildon. The peerage lapsed for a few years in the confusion of the seventeenth century, but was restored and perpetuated in 1660. It was a woman who let the title slip from England; through the marriage of the seventh Countess Newburgh with an Italian marquis the the ancient line became entirely foreign, and no Lord Newburgh can now sit in the House of Lords. The family has lived in English and Scottish history for more than five centuries, but its last contribution to our nation's story was paid long ago.

America has a genuine peer of the realm, whose title carries us back to Cromwell and Puritanism. Six months or more ago a clerk in a New York bank woke up one morning to find himself Lord Fairfax. His father, who had died as quietly and unostentatiously as he had lived on his farm in a Southern State, had cared nothing for his Scottish title, and never took the trouble to come to England and take his seat in the House of Lords. Yet it is one of the titles which have been well earned. An early ancestor was knighted before Rouen in 1591, and the third baron was the renowned General of the Commonwealth. Cromwell and Fairfax died, and a century passed away, and then the sixth Baron Fairfax, succeeding to a piece of land in old Virginia, crossed the sea and settled there. It was his emigration that suggested "The Virginians" to Thackeray another century after.

It is a strange story, that of the House of Fairfax, and it is interesting to remember that the present baron, an unmarried bank clerk who has just celebrated his 31st birthday, is anxious to bring back all the lost glory of his title. He is as loyal to England, evidently, as was his ancestor in the American War. The house was Tory then, and George the Third had no more enthusiastic adherent in his policy of pinpricks than Baron Fairfax. The surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, hard by the Fairfax estate, was an intolerable strain on his loyalty, and the story is told that he turned to his black servant and said: "Come, Joe, carry me to bed, for 'tis high time to die." The black boy carried his master to his bed, and, murmuring "Lord, Thy mysterious will be done," the loyal baron passed beyond the noise of war for ever.

It is a great mistake to imagine, as many people do, that Lord Goschen, who celebrated his 70th birthday on Saturday, is dull. Dullness should never have carried a German merchant's son to a position from which he could control the most appalling power in the world. It is true, no doubt, that the real Goschen is unknown to nine out of ten of those who observe his bent figure in the street or in the House of Lords. Mr. Childers used to say that no man took longer to make up his mind than the late First Lord of the Admiralty, and his reputation has certainly never been for lightning rapidity of thought or action. But that is surely not a fault in the man whose business was for so long to stand at the head of the British Navy, and be responsible for England's readiness to face the world in arms.

Lord Goschen has been in Parliament nearly forty years. He was a Cabinet Minister long before Mr. Gladstone was Premier. One of the great financial authorities, of our time, he has reorganised the public debt of Egypt, and pleased all parties by his handling of the National Debt. He has been the central figure of many great debates, and the pivot of bitter party controversies. He knows something of the ways of diplomacy, too, and has pulled the British wires at Constantinople. He preferred the post of Ambassador to a seat in the Cabinet, and he might have been a great diplomatist if he had not come home to oppose Home Rule and look after our ships. It is one of life's little ironies that for many years during Viscount Goschen's stay at the Admiralty, the lord of all our ships was always sick at sea; but Lord Goschen, in spite of superficial appearances, was anything but a failure as First Lord.

His name is not often associated with anything strikingly original, but the time was when the House of Commons listened eagerly to Lord Goschen's striking phrases. He it was who coined the phrase "Breakages of civilisation" in politics. As President of the Poor Law Board Lord Goschen made it his business to earnestly investigate the working of pauperism, and fifteen years ago, in a speech at Edinburgh, he told his audience some of the impressions the Poor Law administration had made upon him. "It is not the working men from the towns," he said, "whether they are in employment or out of employment, who fill our workhouses and who swell those fearful rolls of pauperism." Then a voice cried out in the meeting, "Who are they?" and it was in answer to the interruption that Lord Goschen coined a phrase which has become famous. "I will tell you," he said. "They are, if I may use so sad a word, the breakages of civilisation. They are men with broken hearts and broken fortunes, coming from all classes of society. It is the waifs and strays of a vast metropolis that are gathered there. And so it goes through the country."

"Muzzled Ciceros" is still remembered and quoted in the Commons as one of Lord Goschen's legacies to the assembly he has left. "You do not know the number of muzzled Ciceros who are sitting in the House of Commons," he told a Mansion House audience some years ago; "men who have come fresh from the constituencies, conscious of their power, anxious to render service to the State, but whom the exigencies of the Session have condemned to a silence painful to themselves, but which has nevertheless been a sacrifice patriotically made in the interest of the country." It was very possible, added Lord Goschen, that the Ciceros had said to themselves that the Catilines had too good a time of it.

There are phrases and phrases, and if Lord Goschen has made some he has done his best to unmake at least one. Nobody who knows him would dare to say "After all" in his hearing. Twice he has publicly protested against the use of the phrase. He has always detested the phrase as a sign of weakness and withdrawal. The man who says to-day that "Egypt is indispensable to the supremacy of England" says to-morrow, after difficulties have arisen, "After all, is Egypt so very important to us?" Regarding the phrase in this light, Lord Goschen has thought it worth while to emphasise his contempt for it again. He has defined it as meaning "A word used occasionally by timid people when they wish to back out from a position which they have taken up," and a few years ago he expressed the hope that in future our political dictionaries would define the phrase as an expression once current, but which has become obsolete, and is no longer considered good British style.

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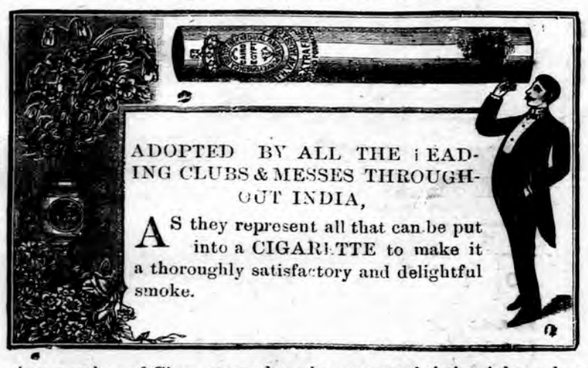
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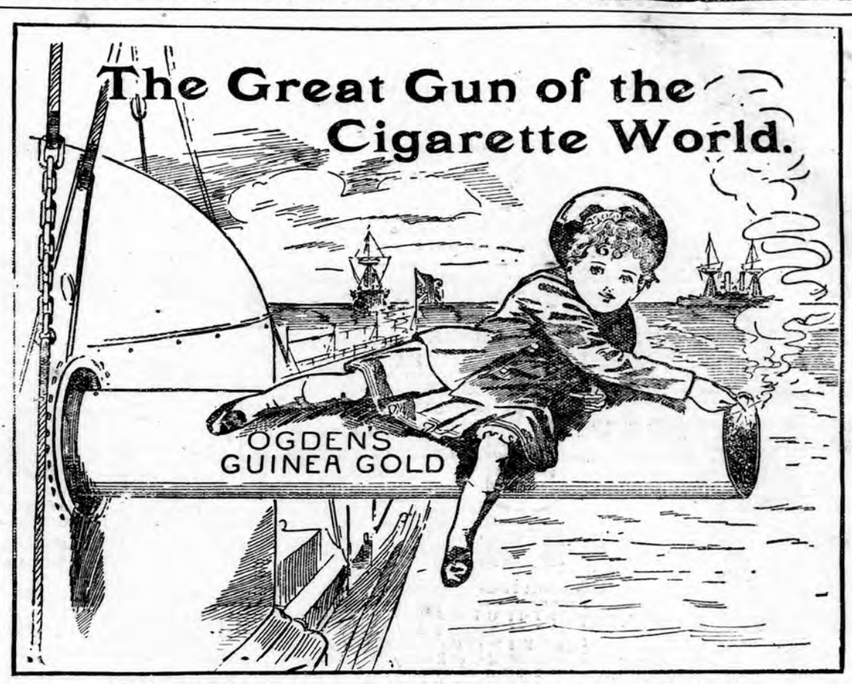

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